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THE ANNALIST
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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Trade statistics reflect with monotonous regularity the stimulating effects on the heavy industries of the defense program and the war. Though steel ingot production has been practically unchanged since early in September, average daily pig iron production in September, seasonally adjusted, was the largest on record. Iron and steel exports in August were the largest on record. Engineering contracts in September were not far from a new high record.

THE steel industry seems to have reached some kind of a ceiling for the time being, although average daily pig iron production, seasonally adjusted, was the largest on record in September. The usual seasonal movement in steel ingot production is upward this time of year, so that our weekly index of steel output has shown a small decline, actual output having remained practically unchanged since early in September. Some of the other components of the weekly business index have continued to advance, however, so that the net result for the week ended Sept. 26 was probably little changed one way or the other. The following table gives the probable readings of the Federal Reserve index of industrial production on the basis of its usual correlation with The New York Times weekly business index:

Aug. 24.....123	Sept. 14.....126
Aug. 31.....124	Sept. 21.....128
Sept. 7.....125	Sept. 28.....128

Last week automobile production continued its abnormal increase relative to the usual seasonal movement. Electric power production increased. Freight car loadings, however, did not quite make the usual seasonal grade, on the basis of our preliminary estimate of 816,000 cars.

In the week ended Sept. 21 our index of lumber production reached a new high record since Jan. 20. It seems probable that within the next few weeks this index will exceed its previous peak of 97.9 for the week ended Jan. 6. New orders for lumber in the last few weeks have been at a high level for the longest continuous period in at least seven years. Bids involving the ordering of large additional quantities of building materials for Army barracks were to be opened yesterday. Some companies in the building trades are reported to have withdrawn virtually all

selling activity and are devoting their energies to the filling of orders on hand.

In addition to heavy construction in connection with the defense program, residential construction has continued active. In the week ended Sept. 21 the number of mortgages selected for appraisal by the FHA was only moderately lower than the high record reported for the week ended May 4.

Raw material prices have continued to advance. Hides, silk and wool are higher on the week. Printcloth prices have been firm despite somewhat less activity in Worth Street. Cotton mill margins have improved. It will be a cruel joke on the cotton textile industry whose earnings have been low for years, if its earning power is increased only to be diminished by the Excess Profits Tax Bill passed by Congress Tuesday.

In the week ended Sept. 21 total government contracts awarded reached a new high record of \$131,540,760, as compared with a previous high record of \$80,112,000 in the week ended Aug. 24. The big push in the week ended Sept. 21 was in transportation equipment, for which contracts were placed to the tune of \$75,961,157. The largest item was a \$70,449,955 contract with Boeing Aircraft Company for airplanes for the Army. The Ryan Aeronautical Company got a contract of \$2,074,234 for airplanes, spare parts and data for the Army.

Contracts awarded for textiles and their products reached a new high record of \$28,442,755. The materials ordered ranged from overcoating to mosquito netting. Evidently it is to be a long war. Or else geographically diversified.

Contracts awarded for iron and steel products have yet to exceed \$10,000,000 in any one week. This is not a good measure

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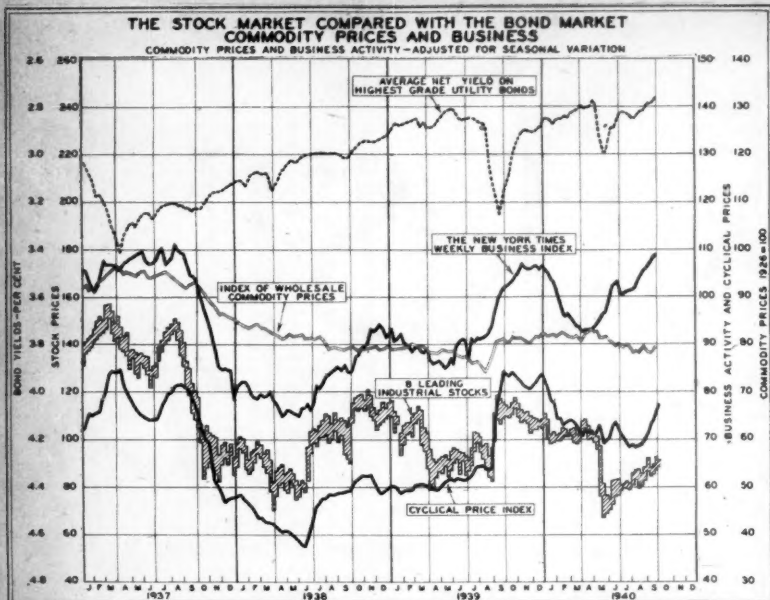
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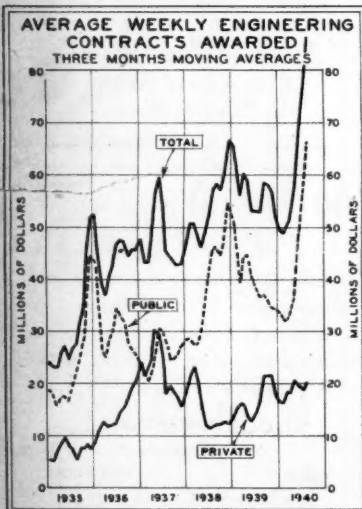
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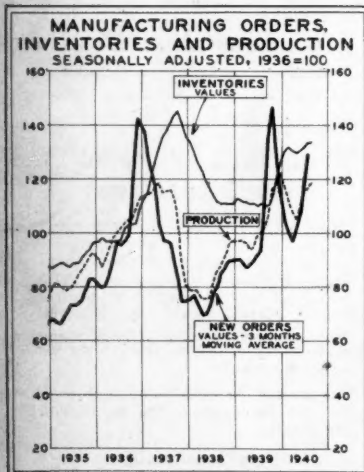


Week ended	Freight Car Loadings			Steel Mill Activity	Electric Power Prod.	Auto Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill Activity	Comb. Business Index	Cyclical Price Index
	Misc.	Other	Total							
Sept. 23, 1939	84.9	99.6	89.3	122.5	102.1	109.6	79.4	132.6	101.1	81.0
Sept. 30	84.8	101.8	89.3	125.7	102.1	114.7	81.3	137.0	102.0	84.2
Oct. 7	85.5	100.6	90.0	129.4	101.8	126.4	79.2	133.0	102.3	83.9
June 15, 1940	82.8	99.0	87.6	128.1	104.7	100.1	79.5	132.6	102.2	72.9
June 22	84.1	100.7	89.0	132.8	103.8	96.3	80.2	133.5	102.6	73.5
June 29	86.0	98.6	89.7	135.2	103.2	94.4	80.7	138.8	102.9	72.0
July 6	82.5	103.2	88.6	136.1	99.1	98.8	64.6	128.5	99.4	71.0
July 13	80.3	103.8	87.3	135.2	101.0	81.4	74.6	136.6	100.1	70.4
July 20	80.4	101.5	86.7	130.7	105.2	77.7	69.9	137.9	101.1	69.3
July 27	80.0	98.3	85.4	130.9	105.8	65.6	86.5	131.7	101.7	68.5
Aug. 3	80.2	97.5	85.3	133.8	106.7	42.1	83.7	129.9	101.5	68.9
Aug. 10	79.9	96.9	85.5	136.5	106.8	40.6	87.2	132.1	102.1	68.5
Aug. 17	79.6	101.4	86.1	136.4	107.0	86.8	85.5	135.2	103.8	68.9
Aug. 24	81.9	101.1	87.6	140.7	106.6	97.1	85.1	138.4	104.4	69.2
Aug. 31	81.5	100.0	87.0	144.5	107.2	99.4	83.0	141.1	105.5	70.4
Sept. 7	82.1	100.7	87.6	140.4	105.7	1159.0	80.9	139.7	106.1	71.8
Sept. 14	83.0	101.1	88.4	142.9	105.3	178.6	84.8	140.2	107.2	73.3
Sept. 21	84.3	99.6	88.8	141.2	106.7	199.0	88.1	137.5	108.5	74.3
Sept. 28	83.8	107.5	87.9	138.8	107.5	210.9	...	...	108.8	77.3
Oct. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Estimated. †Revised. ‡Computed as of Wednesday.



Source: Engineering News-Record. Trimestrial moving averages computed by THE ANNALIST.



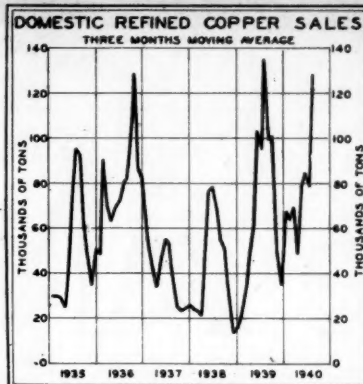
Source: National Industrial Conference Board and Federal Reserve Bulletin. Trimestrial moving average of orders computed by THE ANNALIST. For extension of this chart back to 1929, see THE ANNALIST of Sept. 8, p. 395.

of the amount of steel going into the defense program, because many of the products being ordered use steel. It emphasizes, however, the frequent statements of The Iron Age and other trade reporting agencies to the effect that until comparatively recently the defense program has not been a direct influence on the rate of steel-mill activity, although indirectly it has been an important factor.

The defense program will eventually, of course, require large quantities of steel. This, too, is emphasized by the foreign trade statistics for August, when exports of iron and steel products were the largest on record. The demand from other countries, chiefly the United Kingdom, for our iron and steel products, had indeed by August become so great that exports in that month are estimated to have amounted to about 23 per cent of all finished steel products produced in the United States. This compares with 7 per cent in the year 1939, 12 per cent in May and 15 per cent in June and July. Shipments to Canada exceeded 100,000 tons.

This is exclusive of exports of iron and steel scrap, which, though they had been increasing since the first of the year, have recently been running below the quantities exported in 1937, 1938 and 1939. It was in those years that Japan bought large quantities. It was only after Japan had already bought large quantities that President Roosevelt placed an embargo on scrap exports. This episode will not make very good campaign material for the President. He had ample warning. As early as June 9, 1937, Representative Crawford introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of pig iron, scrap iron and scrap steel except under license from the Secretary of Commerce.

Outside of the steel, aircraft, shipbuilding, aluminum, electric equipment, machine tool and explosive industries, the most immediate effects of the defense program are to be found in the construction industry, owing to the necessity for building new plants before the production of many defense items can be begun or ex-



panded. Based on the figures compiled by The Engineering News-Record, average weekly engineering contracts awarded in September were the largest on record except for May, 1929, and March, 1930, when private industry was responding to President Hoover's plea of Nov. 27, 1929, to undertake plant expansion in order to thwart a decline in employment. The great difference is that then the huge volume of engineering contracts was financed mostly by private capital. Today, despite the protestations of government officials of their desire to see the defense program financed by private lenders, it is public contracts that have caused the curve of total contracts awarded to run off the top of the grid. But, as Mr. Jesse Jones has pointed out, it is perhaps quicker to get the defense program going by financing it initially through government agencies; and speed, owing to the New Deal's neglect of national defense, is essential. It is reported that in order to speed the work on Army cantonments the 1918 plans for barracks are being used.

In any event, there is increasingly widespread acceptance of the view that the outpouring of contracts is likely to create further increases in industrial activity. The National Association of Purchasing Agents has said that there is bound to be

a continued high rate of activity in the major industries for the next two or three years. It has said that production schedules for many products should have supply protection up to six months. It is this effort to protect supplies of raw materials that was, no doubt, partly responsible for the record-breaking demand for refined copper in September. It was reflected in the new-order index of the National Conference Board for August. Charts covering both of these significant items are shown herewith.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Weekly Business Index

Technical Data, Fourth Quarter, 1940

TABLE I. WORKING DAYS

Week Ended:	Freight Car Loadings	Elec. Pow. Prod.	Auto. Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill
Oct. 5	6	6.4	5	6	5
Oct. 12	6	6.4	5	6	5
Oct. 19	6	6.4	5	6	5
Oct. 26	6	6.4	5	6	5
Nov. 2	6	6.4	5	6	5
Nov. 9	5.7	6.4	5	6	5
Nov. 16	6	6.4	5	6	5
Nov. 23	5.3	6.1	4	5	4
Nov. 30	6	6.4	5	6	5
Dec. 7	6	6.4	5	6	5
Dec. 14	6	6.4	5	6	5
Dec. 21	6	6.4	5	6	5
Dec. 28	4.6	5.9	4	3.8	4

TABLE II. SEASONAL INDICES

Week Ended:	Carloadings	Steel Elec. Ingots	Auto. Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill
Oct. 5	114.5	97.9	101.8	62	108.6
Oct. 12	114.4	98.0	101.0	71	110.1
Oct. 19	117.0	96.9	102.1	81	110.1
Oct. 26	111.0	96.4	102.1	91	106.3
Nov. 2	107.3	96.1	101.4	102	100.8
Nov. 9	103.2	100.6	95.3	101.0	98.6
Nov. 16	100.5	99.2	93.6	101.4	123
Nov. 23	99.0	98.2	92.8	101.2	129
Nov. 30	97.3	95.8	93.5	102.8	132
Dec. 7	95.1	92.3	95.0	102.4	133
Dec. 14	92.5	88.3	96.4	103.0	131
Dec. 21	89.4	84.2	97.8	103.8	127
Dec. 28	88.3	84.0	96.7	104.4	116

TABLE III. ESTIMATED NORMALS

Week Ended:	Elec. Pow. Prod.	Week Ended:	Elec. Pow. Prod.
Oct. 5	384.8	Nov. 23	386.1
Oct. 12	384.9	Nov. 30	386.2
Oct. 19	385.1	Dec. 7	386.4
Oct. 26	385.3	Dec. 14	386.6
Nov. 2	385.5	Dec. 21	386.8
Nov. 9	385.7	Dec. 28	387.0
Nov. 16	385.9		

Miscellaneous carloadings, 57,800 cars; all other carloadings, 72,000 cars. Steel ingot production, 69 per cent; automobile output, 16,856; lumber production, 48,015,000 feet. †Millions of kw-hrs.

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1940

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Polls of Popular Opinion on Political Questions: A Statistical Analysis

THE taking of straw votes has long been an American pastime. In recent years it has developed, like some other popular sports, into a business and today we have organizations which "scientifically" sample public opinion and can answer practically any question from the relative sales appeal of different colored soap wrappers to the outcome of the next Presidential election.

They can and do tell us what the public is thinking on numerous subjects. But how accurate these guesses are is something that is far more difficult to determine. Most of us are interested in the future and not in the past, and have little interest in investigating the percentage of correctness in past prognostications. There is no good way, moreover, to check most of the results of the polls. So that these samplers of public opinion are in the delightful position of being accepted at their own valuation, as being "scientific" and highly accurate.

Polls of opinion on political questions and on the popularity of different Presidential candidates, however, have passed beyond the stage of harmless pastimes. They influence important business decisions and may even influence the action of Congress or election results themselves. It is worth some study, consequently, to attempt to arrive at an idea of how accurate such "samples of public opinion" have been in the past and what margin of error we should allow before accepting them as serious factors in business and political calculations.

The Gallup Poll

A general check on all the questions to which the polls purport to give an answer is impossible, but on polls on the probable outcome of the Presidential elections, we have some background of experience. We have selected the Gallup poll's record in the 1936 election as a good subject for examination, because the results of this poll in 1936 came nearer to the correct result than other similarly conducted polls (although as is well known the first prize in this guessing contest fell not to any professional, but to that gifted amateur, Mr. Farley). The 1936 Gallup poll, moreover, provides a fairer test of the method than do some other polls which have serious technical defects. It attempts to weigh the different types of population whose opinion it samples, unlike The Literary Digest poll, for example (which up to 1936 had a long record of success in the forecasting of Presidential election results, but went badly astray in the Democratic landslide of that year). It also has the advantage that its 1936 poll was taken reasonably close to the election and was not, as was The Literary Digest poll, based upon votes taken several months before.

TABLE I. PERCENTAGE OF DEMOCRATIC TO MAJOR PARTY VOTE IN 1936

	Actual Percentage	Gallup Estimate	Difference
Maine	43	38	5
Vermont	43	39	4
New Hampshire	51	44	7
Massachusetts	55	48	7
Connecticut	58	50	8
Rhode Island	57	50	7
New York	60	54	6
New Jersey	60	51	9
Delaware	56	51	5
Pennsylvania	58	51	7
Ohio	61	52	9
West Virginia	61	52	9
Indiana	57	52	5
Illinois	59	51	8
Wisconsin	68	57	11
Michigan	59	51	8
Minnesota	67	54	13
North Dakota	69	64	5
South Dakota	56	48	8
Nebraska	58	53	5
Iowa	56	51	5
Missouri	61	57	4
Kansas	54	48	6
Colorado	62	55	7
Nevada	73	67	6
Wyoming	62	52	10
Utah	70	65	5
Montana	71	61	10
Idaho	66	61	5
Oregon	68	61	7
Washington	69	61	8
California	68	59	9

How, then, did the Gallup, Nov. 1, 1936, poll of the 1936 election, compare with the actual 1936 Presidential result? To arrive at any answer to this question we have first figured the percentage that the Democratic vote was of the major party Presidential vote in 1936 and have then compared this figure with the percentage indicated by the Nov. 1, 1936, Gallup poll. We have confined our study to those States in which there could be some question as to the issue as between Republican and Democratic and have excluded the Southern States in which no reasonable change could throw the vote into the Republican column. In Table I the figures are arranged in three columns, the first showing the actual percentage of Democratic to major party vote, the second the Gallup estimate, and the third the difference between the two, for the Northern States.

The average difference between the actual vote and the Gallup estimate was 7.1 per cent. This compares with an average percentage of Democratic to major party vote in the States in question of 60.5. This seems fairly high.

TABLE II. THE GALLUP ERROR IN 1936 RELATIVE TO AVERAGE DEVIATIONS IN VOTING STRENGTH FROM 1912 TO 1936

	Average Deviation*	Gallup Error†	Gallup Error Divided by Average Deviation
Maine	6.8	5	.74
Vermont	7.3	4	.55
New Hampshire	4.8	7	1.52
Massachusetts	8.4	7	.83
Connecticut	5.9	8	1.36
Rhode Island	7.0	7	1.00
New York	7.0	6	.84
New Jersey	7.0	9	1.29
Delaware	5.1	5	.98
Pennsylvania	7.9	7	.89
Ohio	7.1	9	1.27
West Virginia	5.0	9	1.80
Indiana	5.1	5	.98
Illinois	7.9	8	1.01
Wisconsin	13.1	11	.84
Michigan	13.1	8	.61
Minnesota	11.7	13	1.11
North Dakota	13.1	5	.38
South Dakota	9.1	8	.88
Nebraska	10.0	5	.52
Iowa	8.0	5	.62
Missouri	5.8	4	.69
Kansas	9.3	6	.64
Colorado	10.3	7	.68
Nevada	10.6	6	.57
Wyoming	10.0	10	1.00
Utah	9.7	5	.52
Montana	12.6	10	.79
Idaho	11.4	5	.44
Oregon	9.9	7	.71
Washington	13.4	8	.60
California	11.1	9	.81

*Of percentage of Democratic major party vote, 1912-1936. †From last column of Table I.

We can get a clearer idea of the accuracy of the poll, however, by comparing the 1936 error with the normal variation in the vote of the different States from one Presidential year to another. There is a great difference in the degree to which the strength of the two major parties varies in different areas of the country. In the Northeastern States, for example, the variation is normally small (4.6 per cent in New Hampshire and 5.9 per cent in Connecticut), while in the Northwest it is much higher. In Wisconsin, for example, the Democrats got 45 per cent of the vote in 1928 and 67 per cent in 1932, a difference of 22 percentage points. In Minnesota there was a swing between 1928 and 1932 from 41 to 62, while in Nebraska in the same period the Democratic percentage went from 36 to 64, a gain of 28 per cent. So in order to estimate the seriousness of the error in different States in the 1936 Gallup poll we must compare it with the average percentage by which votes in the different States vary from one period to another.

The simplest way to do that is to compute the average percentage of Democratic to major party vote and compare the differences between the actual Democratic percentage in different Presidential years and this average. Table II shows

the average deviations for the different States in the seven Presidential elections from 1912 to 1936 inclusive, compared with the percentage by which the Gallup poll differed from the actual result in each State in 1936. In the last column we show the Gallup error in 1936 divided by the average deviation.

A figure of 1.00 in the last column of the above table represents a very high error. It means that if in these seven Presidential elections one had guessed the outcome by assuming that the State would vote in accordance with its average, one would have had an average error equal to that of the 1936 Gallup poll. It is obvious that this would be a very ineffective way of judging an election result. To be considered to have much meaning it would seem that the error should be at the worst not much more than half of that, or .50 in the above table. It will be noted that in very few States was the actual figure pertaining to the 1936 Gallup poll as low as that.

Another and perhaps more illuminating way of testing the poll is to assume that the result was as far below the Gallup 1936 estimate as it was actually above it, and to see what the effect on the election would have been. If, for example, the Gallup estimate in a particular State was 54 and the actual Democratic percentage 60, we have a deviation of 6. Let us see what the result would have been if it had been as far below the Gallup estimate as it actually was above. In this case this would give us a Democratic percentage of 48. This is a reasonable way to look at the estimate because before the event we know that there will probably be an error but we have no way of telling on which side it will fall. If the normal error in the estimate will change the result of the election in a large percentage of States, the estimate is obviously of little use for the purpose of judging an election in advance.

The significance of this can be appreciated more fully when we think of the practical application of an estimate of this sort. If the maximum probable error of an estimate is 5 per cent, we can assume for practical purposes that the result will fall between 95 per cent of the estimate and 105 per cent of it. We do not know what the maximum probable error of the Gallup poll is, but we do know what the error was in this one instance. If we assume that this is the maximum, we might say that in the State of New Jersey, for example, where the 1936 error was 9, an estimate of 51 per cent would mean that the actual result could fall anywhere between 42 and 60. Since we have only this one instance of an estimate, it is reasonable to suppose that the error could be even greater.

If the actual Democratic percentage in the 1936 election had been as far below the Gallup estimate as it was actually above, the result would have been as shown in Table III.

A change in the error from plus to minus, excluding two cases where the results equal 50 per cent, would have thrown twenty out of twenty-eight States from the Democratic to the Republican column. This would have meant a Republican victory by a margin of approximately 33 electoral votes. This margin does not include the two States which would be evenly balanced and which, together, account for 25 electoral votes.

It thus appears that the Gallup estimates in 1936 were unsatisfactory from a statistical standpoint, since the change in

the sign of the error would have resulted in a shift of approximately three-quarters of the States in which any change was possible. And it must be remembered that it is improbable that 1936 represents the maximum possible error.

TABLE III. PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF MAJOR PARTY VOTE HAD THE GALLUP ERROR BEEN ON THE OTHER SIDE

Maine	33	Minnesota	41
Vermont	35	North Dakota	50
New Hampshire	37	South Dakota	40
Massachusetts	41	Nebraska	48
Connecticut	42	Iowa	46
Rhode Island	43	Missouri	53
New York	48	Kansas	42
New Jersey	42	Colorado	48
Delaware	50	Nevada	61
Pennsylvania	44	Wyoming	42
Ohio	43	Utah	60
West Virginia	43	Montana	51
Indiana	48	Idaho	56
Illinois	43	Oregon	54
Wisconsin	46	Washington	53
Michigan	43	California	50

If the Gallup poll is unsatisfactory to this extent, what must be said of the other polls which missed the 1936 actual result by a still greater margin? It would seem that none of these estimates can be accepted as having any very great degree of reliability.

Methods of "sampling public opinion" seem better adapted to questions on which there is a decided preponderance in one direction or the other than they do to the forecasting of election results. An election frequently turns on a variation of a small percentage, and it is too much to expect this degree of accuracy from any small sample, no matter how carefully the different elements may be weighted. But where it is a case of judging whether one piece of merchandise is more popular than another, the most popular motion picture actors or some other question where the balance is likely to run strongly in one direction, the situation is entirely different, and very valuable results may no doubt be obtained by such studies.

Another qualification in the judging of elections is the fact that even if the opinion of the population is estimated accurately this does not allow for the relative efficiency of the opposing political organizations. Practical politicians know that a great deal depends upon how much work is done in a district and how the vote is brought out on election day. There are other less pleasant influences, such as the effective use of patronage, actual money payments to voters or the handling of "floaters" or "repeaters," which it is possible in some areas may have an appreciable effect upon results.

Another point concerning polls of public opinion is the fact that it is extremely difficult to find any one who has ever been approached in such a poll. This, of course, does not mean that the polls are based largely on imagination, but it does indicate that the proportion of the sample to the total population must be exceedingly small.

We have selected the Gallup poll for analysis not because we regard it as particularly open to attack, but for the opposite reason that it has claims to being the best of the public opinion estimates and also because it is the most widely advertised. Statistically the poll does not show up well in the chief instance in which it is possible to test its estimates against actual results. It seems fair to conclude that the value of this and other public opinion polls has been greatly exaggerated by those conducting them and that the margin of error to which they are subject is too great to warrant their results being taken seriously except in cases where the figures run very strongly in one direction. For estimating election results in doubtful States where the contest is at all close we are forced to conclude on the basis of past results that such polls have practically no value.

National Government: Adjournment in Doubt; Defense Progress; Aid to Britain

Federal Appropriations (Millions of dollars)

	Bill No.	Fiscal 1940 and Def 1939	Fiscal 1941 and Estimate, Latest	Pub. Law No.
Independent Offices	HR 7922	1,194.7	1,120.2	459 Apr. 18
Treasury, Postoffice	HR 8068	1,043.6	1,032.8	442 Mar. 25
Agriculture	HR 8202	780.9	918.6	658 June 25
State, Commerce, Justice	HR 8319	109.7	107.1	508 May 14
War Department (Civil Functions)	HR 8668	220.1	222.7	653 June 24
Interior	HR 8745	122.1	135.4	640 June 18
Legislative	HR 8913	25.8	23.7	641 June 18
Labor, Federal Security	HR 9007	966.0	1,023.3	665 June 26
District of Columbia	HR 9109	49.6	48.8	602 June 12
Total, Civil Functions		5,263.8	4,512.5	4,632.6
Navy	HR 8438	773.0	1,078.5	588 June 11
Military Establishment	HR 9209	508.8	833.4	611 June 13
First Supplemental Nat. Defense	HR10055	223.4	1,062.2	667 June 26
Second Supplemental Nat. Defense	HR10263		2,237.2	781 Sept. 9
Third Supplemental Nat. Defense	HR10572		1,297.5	Passed H.
National Defense Housing	HJR 607		338.3	199 Sept. 24
Total, National Defense		1,505.2	6,867.1	8,434.1
Relief	HJR 544	1,755.6	*1,126.1	*1,157.7
Subtotal, above items		8,524.6	12,505.7	14,224.4
Relief Deficiency		825.0		
Emergency Supplemental	HR 7805		272.0	252.3
Urgent Deficiency	HR 8067		60.3	57.5
First Deficiency	HR 8641	369.7	94.1	92.0
Second Deficiency	HR10104		61.1	85.9
First Supplemental Civil Functions	HR10539		211.9	207.5
Marine Insurance	HJR 582		50.0	40.0
TVA, National Defense	HJR 583		25.0	25.0
Subtotal		9,719.3	13,280.1	14,984.6
Miscellaneous		5.0		
Permanent Annual Appropriations		3,624.7		
Total		13,349.0		

*Seven-month appropriation discretionary. †Public resolution. ‡Not including Army and Navy contract authorizations totaling \$4,114,482,597 in third session.

By KENDALL K. HOYT

WASHINGTON. LAST week's foreign developments, having put off the adjournment which otherwise might have come before now, leave the Congressional situation very much in doubt. A recess during the month now remaining before election still is in prospect. But there is a fair prospect that Congress will sit through most of the year. A heavy run of letters from constituents asking Congress to stay in session is a strong influence in this direction.

The field for further legislation is correspondingly broadened. Having met the expectation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo agreement and the likelihood of increased Japanese aggression in the Far East by the long contemplated embargo on scrap iron, the President has shown no immediate intention of further measures. But undoubtedly the news of the Triple Alliance, which has been anticipated in Administration circles, strengthens the President's position by making fully obvious the danger against which the defense program has been aimed.

PRIVATE FUNDS are ample for national defense plant construction according to a statement by the National Defense Advisory Commission. A test survey by the Federal Reserve System for NDAC showed that commercial banks are ready to lend at least \$3 billion and that they "have available and are willing to loan an amount several times that which at present is believed required for building emergency production capacity."

On passage of the bill to permit assignment of claims under government contracts, NDAC will announce the form of contract which can be used as security for loans. Meanwhile, NDAC has applied to subcontractors the same bankable contract plan already worked out for defense contractors. Thus a manufacturer who believes that his plant is useful to the national defense, whether he has a production contract or not, can apply for a contract with the government to set up new facilities which will be repaid in five equal annual installments. The War, Navy, or

NDAC must certify that the facilities are needed for defense. Plan is to set up a central office for receipt of applications.

Final details of plant expansion still await completion of the tax bill. As we go to press, it is understood that the amortization date has been set as June 10 instead of Jan. 1, as per Senate draft, or July 10 as provided by the House. This means that industries which went ahead with plant expansions early are penalized for their willingness to cooperate and the hesitancy of managements to proceed in advance of the completed bill is justified.

THE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM evidently is only in its initial stages and measures next year, if not earlier, will go far beyond the vast undertakings already under way. Congress, which has not yet balked on any significant feature of the program, seems disposed to carry on. Even the economy-minded Appropriations Committee, in approving recent budget estimates virtually in full, has put strong hints in this direction plainly on record.

In its O. K. of \$180 millions to increase production facilities the committee looked ahead to "potential programs of the same or greater magnitude." Similarly, an \$80 million airport appropriation was clearly understood to be the first step in a program of \$500 million or more.

With some 35,000 Army and Navy planes already appropriated for, responsible members of Congress are ready to push for a program to provide 100,000 planes by 1944. Ordnance and shipbuilding activities likewise are constantly being accelerated.

FURTHER AID TO BRITAIN also may be expected to go forward step by step. As in the case of the destroyer deal rumors as to the transfer of some of our flying fortresses have been allowed to circulate. In the absence of adverse public sentiment, which is increasingly for liberal aid, this and other moves are in the offing.

It is doubted that any substantial part of the new half-billion-dollar increase in export-import bank facilities will be used

in Canada as earlier seemed possible. There still appears to be an abundance of British credit available. So the loans go southward as advertised. The first big one turns out to be for a steel mill in Brazil in the amount of \$10 million to \$20 million. Past investigation has shown the project to be a sound venture economically and financially, provided the Brazilian Government remains in responsible hands. This slight doubt has held back the development which might otherwise have been undertaken privately.

ANTI-TRUST ACTION against the oil companies, after a delay during conferences between NDAC and Justice officials, signals the intent of Thurman Arnold to carry on under his law, although there will be no divorcement of pipe line and transportation facilities which are necessary to defense.

The Wheeler resolution for an investigation of the effect of monopoly and foreign ownership on national defense has been reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce which would do the job. Without waiting for official approval from Attorney General Jackson, the committee acted after talking in closed sessions to representatives of the department. If Wheeler gets his \$50,000, he will probably gather data but not hold hearings till after the first of the year.

In backstairs Washington, the history of World War I repeats itself in occasional whispers that big-business employees serving as dollar-a-year men are not unmindful of the interests of their companies in the course of their patriotic duty. But fortunately the anti-monopoly people have not yet begun to sound off on this theme and thus to discourage expert service which is needed here now.

National Legislation Week Ended September 28

LAST WEEK the Senate met Monday thru Friday, Sept. 23-27, and recessed to Monday, Sept. 30. The House met Monday thru Thursday and adjourned to Monday.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS—Commander Howard L. Vickery, member U. S. Maritime Commission; Charles Fahy, Assistant Solicitor General of the United States; Bower Broadbush, U. S. district judge Eastern, Northern and Western Districts Oklahoma; Royce H. Savage, U. S. district judge Northern District Oklahoma.

NOMINATIONS—Ingram M. Stainback, U. S. district judge District of Hawaii; William J. Campbell, U. S. district judge Northern District Illinois.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS—SEC rpt on equity and bankruptcy reorganizations. Part VII, Sept. 24. Supplemental estimate \$150,000,000 natl def housing Fed Works Agency.

LAWS—Public Resolution No. 98 (HJR596) Sept. 24—Permit Commandr. Howard L. Vickery serve as member U. S. Maritime Commission. 99 (HJR607) Sept. 24—\$338,000,000 approp natl def housing.

PASSED BOTH HOUSES—S162—Wool fabrics labeling. Conf rpt agreed to in H Sept 25. S2627—Relating to Division of Investigation, Dept of Interior. Conf rpt filed in H. HRpt 2990, Sept. 26.

HR990—Extend classified civil service. Passed S Sept 26. HR9722—Fire marine and casualty insurance in D C. Passed S Sept. 25. HR10295—Correct selective system in Navy. Passed S Sept 25.

PASSED ONE HOUSE—S3619—Changes in administratn Natl Guard. HRpt2986 Sept 26. S3936—Amend Natl Stolen Property Act. HRpt2974 Sept 23. HR9581—Amend Mercht Marine Act 1936. SRpt2164 Sept 24. HR9603—Amend Canal Zone Code. SRpt2151 Sept 23. HR9980—Revise and codify nationality laws. SRpt2150 Sept 23. HR9982—Amend Sec 4551 Rev Stat. SRpt2166 Sept 23. HR10094—Register certn organizatns carry-

ing out activities in U. S. SRpt2172 Sept 24. HR10322—Amend D C unempl compensatn law. Passed H Sept 23. HR10464—Permit assignment of claims under pub contracts to aid natl defense. Passed H Sept 24. HR10465—Amend law to punish willful injury natl defense matrls or premises. Passed H Sept 24. HR10539—First Supplemental Civil Functns Approp. Passed H Sept 23; to S Approp. HR10572—Third Supplemental Natl Def Approp. Passed H Sept 23; to S Approp. HRes616—\$35,000 to continue Dies Committee investig un-American activities. H agreed to Sept 25.

REPORTED—S3943 (O'Mahoney) SRpt2171 Sept 24—Judicial review in certn cases involving disposal of pub lands. S4325 (Sheppard) SRpt2182 Sept 26—Create grade of aviatn cadet in Army Air Corps. S4341 (Bailey) SRpt2162 Sept 24—Expedite defense by suspending maximum 8-hr day on work under U S Maritime Commn. S4353 (George) SRpt2177 Sept 25—Control of payts to veterans and dependents residing abroad. S4370 (Sheppard) SRpt2183 Sept 26—Auth President appoint Under-Secretary of War during emergencies. S4373 (McKellar) SRpt2174 Sept 24—Amend act relating to civil service for postmasters. SRes307 (McCarran) SRpt2174 Sept 24 to Audit & Control—S Commerce Committee invst airline accident. SRes309 (Wheeler) SRpt2170 Sept 24—S Interatt Com Committee invstg factors in interst and forn commerce which impede defense. HR6450 (Voorhis, Calif) HRpt2982 Sept 25—Establish certn rights for combat veterans of World War. HR10391 (May) HRpt2989 Sept 26—Increase enlisted strength Army Mine Planter Service.

NEW SENATE BILLS—S4371 (Schwellenbach) Commerce—Free Pub Health Service treatment certn persons in maritime employment. S4374 (Smith) Agri & Forestry—Amend AAA Act 1938. S4375 (Smith) Agri & Forestry—Amend Railway Labor Act. S4378 (Walsh) Commerce—Amend Sec 509 Mercht Marine Act. S4383 (Mead) Commerce—Marine training centers for skilled personnel shipbuilding and related industries. S4386 (Walsh) Naval Aff—Exempt daily newspapers under 3,000 circulatn from Wage-Hour Law. S4387 (Wiley) Pub Bgs & Grounds—Include defense features in pub bgs. S4389 (Davies) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Natl Housing Act to protect mortgagors required to render military service. SRes319 (Pittman) Pub Lands & Surveys—Extend time for filing rpt on domestic potash industry thru 77th Cong. SRes320 (Clark, Mo) on table—Ask Secy of Stt report who paid for ads advocating aid to Allies.

NEW HOUSE BILLS—HR10542 (May) Military Aff—Auth President appoint Under-Secretary of War during Emergencies. HR10544 (Thorkelson) Military Aff—Restrict abuses under Selective Training and Service Act 1940. HR10545 (Thorkelson) Military Aff—Define status of conscientious objectors. HR10558 (Boykin) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—Amend Mercht Marine Act 1936. HR10559 (Dimond) Territories—Auth Alaska and Puerto Rico undertake housing projects for natl def. HR10573 (Spence) Bnkg & Currency—Amend title IV Natl Housing Act. HR10574 (Wallgren) Intersta & Forn Com—Free Pub Health Service treatment certn persons in maritime employ. HR10576 (O'Leary) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—Provide marine training centers skilled personnel shipbuilding and related industries. HR10577 (McDowell) Judic—Prohibit Communists and Bund members from working on natl def contracts. HCR89 (Cox) Forn Aff—Ratify aquisitn certn forn leaseholds. HCR90 (Mrs. Rogers, Mass) Forn Aff—Safeguard natl defense. HRes612, 613, 614 (Hoffman) and 615 (Woodruff)—Ask natl defense information.

Abstracts of Recent Important Articles

By HELEN SLADE

The Volume of Consumer Installment Credit, 1929-1938, by Duncan McC. Holt-hausen, in collaboration with Malcolm L. Merriam and Rolf Nugent (National Bureau of Economic Research, Sept. 1, 1940). This is a study of the growth and fluctuations of consumer installment credit from

Continued on Page 454

The Financing of German War Industries: A New Stage In Nazi Borrowing Policy

By GUENTER REIMANN

GERMANY was the only belligerent country in which the wartime economy was thoroughly prepared in peacetime. Fundamental changes in the economic life of the country were not necessary when war broke out. Nevertheless, important changes in the financing of the leading war industries have since then been introduced. The Reich Government lifted its absolute monopoly on the capital market for government issues and allowed a number of industrial concerns to attract new capital for the financing of extension of certain important armament works. This should, however, not be interpreted as a move toward a relaxation of the government's control of the capital and money market. On the contrary, its control remains as complete as before and enables the government to regulate the investment of the large and small funds supplied by thousands of enterprises operating tens of thousands of factories.

The industrial capacity of the country had been only partly utilized during the depression which preceded the armament boom. Therefore, during the first stage of the armament boom, production could be extended without additional capital investment, merely by making full use of the existing plants. Firms which participated in the armament business were consequently able to accumulate considerable liquid funds. The government, however, managed to absorb the greater part of the liquid investment capital.

TABLE I. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN GERMANY

(1928=100; German Institute for Business Research)

Monthly Average.	All Goods.	Capital Goods.	Consumption Goods of Elastic Demand.
1928	101.4	103.0	97.0
1929	54.0	35.4	74.0
1930	61.5	44.9	80.1
1931	80.9	74.8	89.6
1932	95.3	102.4	85.6
1933	107.8	116.6	95.6
1934	118.8	128.1	101.5
1935	128.0	140.3	109.1
1936, 1st qtr.	132.7	140.5	118.1
1937, 4th qtr.	135.7	149.7	112.8

The repayment of old banking debts by industrial enterprises enabled the banks to increase their purchase of Treasury bills or bonds. The government also used other devices to absorb the liquid capital funds. Thus, such institutions as the Reich Railway Company, the Reich Post Office, the Automobile Roads Organization, the Hermann Goering Works and most of the public utilities used tax certificates of the Reich, amounting to between 7,000 and 8,000 million marks, in settlement of the bills due for industrial supplies.

Undistributed Profits Utilized

Yet most industrial firms were able to obtain considerable working capital from undistributed profits or unused reinvestment funds, after having repaid the greater part of their debts to the banks. Thereupon the government increased taxation greatly, thus requisitioning at least a part of the liquid capital of industrial firms. Many industrial enterprises were still able to utilize a part of their profits for "self-financing," and by so doing hoped to protect themselves against a premature deterioration of their technical equipment, or to adapt their factories to the new demands of the wartime economy. Replacement of foreign materials through home-made *ersatz*, for instance, often required expensive new technical equipment. Many firms also tried to reinvest their funds within their own enterprises simply because of lack of any alternative investment possibilities.

Industrial self-financing was, however, increasingly curbed by the difficulties in obtaining raw materials and labor.

The increase of industrial self-financing was not wholly in accordance with the

policy of the Four-Year Plan authorities who direct the wartime economy. They insisted on the establishment of new works, especially in branches of production known as the bottlenecks of wartime economy. Such investments are especially risky from the viewpoint of the investor. These works will become more or less unprofitable or even useless in peacetime. Therefore an especially quick return on this capital is necessary, but this would have required price increases which would have been in conflict with the policy of the Price Commissar.

The Third Reich has solved the problem of the financing of bottleneck industries by various means: First, the founding of special government-owned enterprises, with some participation by private enterprises (mixed ownership); second, the compulsory organization of new "private" enterprises, organized as the cooperative enterprises of all the firms belonging to a particular division of industrial production, and third, subsidies and special investment guarantees for enterprises which were constructing new works of such a "bottleneck" character.

The outstanding example of the first type of "bottleneck" financing was the organization of the Hermann Goering Works. German heavy industries were reluctant to extend their iron works in order to utilize the poor domestic iron ores at relatively high costs of production, fearing that these new investments would become unprofitable as soon as the war would be over. The government therefore established the new concern with capital which was in part raised by compulsory contributions from the iron industrialists.

The second type of "bottleneck" financing was represented by the Braunkohlen-Benzin A. G. This new corporation finances and operates new works for the production of synthetic oil from lignite. The capital of the new company was raised by all lignite mining companies, with a compulsory quota for each company set by the group organization.

TABLE II. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN GERMANY

(In millions of marks)

	Public.	Industrial.	Private.	Total.
1912	2,300	1,500	2,200	6,000
1929	2,700	2,700	2,900	8,300
1930	1,700	600	900	3,200
1931	3,500	800	1,400	5,700
1932	4,900	1,000	1,600	7,500
1933	5,400	1,400	2,200	9,000
1934	6,100	1,800	2,100	10,000
1935	7,900	2,100	2,000	12,000

Source: Report of the Reichskreditgesellschaft: Economic Conditions in Germany at the Middle of 1939, p. 6.

"No adequate information is yet available as to the extent of building activities during the first half of 1939. In general, however, the position can hardly have changed at all appreciably." Ibidem.

Finally, the Mansfeld A. G. fur Bergbau und Huttenbetrieb may be quoted as the third type of "bottleneck" financing. This corporation had given up copper mining in the oldest German copper mines in the Harz district (Central Germany) because of the poor quality of the copper ores. Large new investments have, however, resulted in a considerable extension of production of these ores. The Mansfeld A. G. fur Bergbau und Huttenbetrieb received special subsidies and price guarantees—largely secret—which made new investments attractive.

Thus, most "bottleneck" works have been financed by the private companies, voluntarily or compulsorily, the funds so raised being supplemented by government subsidies, with special privileges or price guarantees given to make the investments profitable. In most cases the financing of

these enterprises was secured only as a result of direct government pressure.

The finance of the "bottle-neck" enterprises is only a part of the problem of the financing of wartime industries. The longer the wartime economy remains in existence the more urgent becomes the problem of reinvestment in former peacetime industries. During the first stage of operating of a war economy most industries can rely on the technical equipment installed in peacetimes. But with continuation of warfare the problem of new investments becomes of major importance. Intensified depreciation of the industrial equipment, changing technical methods demanded by the use of *ersatz* materials, manufacturing of completely new articles, protection against air attacks, etc., made extensive new investments necessary.

It is no longer possible for most industrial enterprises to finance their new investments from funds accumulated from their own profits. These reinvestments have been curtailed by the State through increased taxation, limited supplies of raw materials, machines and labor and price restrictions which have reduced net profits.

Some typical tax bills indicate the trend: The Kloeckner Werke A. G. paid 4.55 million marks taxes in 1933-34, 10.9 million marks in 1936-37, 15.0 million marks in 1937-38 and 28.4 million marks in 1938-39. These tax payments amounted to 138 per cent of the net profit in 1933-34, 165 per cent in 1936-37, 195 per cent in 1937-38 and 450 per cent in 1938-39. This case is quite typical. The tax bill of the A. E. G. (General Electric Company) rose from 8.1 million marks in 1934-35 to 29.9 million marks in 1937-38, and 39.1 million marks in 1938-39 (507 per cent of the net profit).

Even in instances where industrial companies succeed in raising investment funds it has become difficult for them to spend them. Allocations of materials and of labor are strictly limited. The receipt of a Supply Certificate does not insure delivery. Long delays in delivery of most materials have become usual.

Higher Depreciation Rates

At the same time, increased production and intensified usage of the existing plant capacities have resulted in a higher depreciation of the fixed capital. Manufacturers try to protect themselves against

a shrinkage of their industrial capital—especially because of quick technical changes—by an increase in the depreciation rates.

This necessity was stressed in most of the recently published annual reports of industrial corporations. For instance, the Daimler Benz A. G. wrote:

"The endeavor to reach a quick amortization as quickly as possible of the extensive new investments can easily be recognized, although productive capacity steadily increases as a result of expansion and modernization. . . . The depreciation of the installations is unusually high as a result of the present great demand."

The leading economic journal, *Der Deutsche Volkswirt*, recently published a warning concerning the effect of the decline of reinvestments upon the technical efficiency and the capacity of industrial plant:²

"Omission of repairs, of conservation measures, and of replacements, is the most usual form taken in the economy in order to postpone present obligations to an indefinite future, but this also is the most expensive and damaging form. . . . A worker or engineer who is conscious of his responsibility for his work will try to repair a still usable machine, but this obligation is only too often met with the argument that the stoppage of a machine for six to eight days may possibly delay fulfillment of an urgent order for one or two days. . . . It is well known how much time it takes today to obtain a supply of a single machine part or of a whole machine."

New Methods of Raising Liquid Funds

Many industrial firms have insisted upon advances from their customers a considerable time before delivery of goods might be possible. The item "advances" for non-delivered goods has therefore become an important factor in the financial liquidity of many companies. During the last three years these "advance" payments have increased in the balance sheets of the Daimler-Benz A. G. from 14.4 million marks to 19.9 million marks and 27.5 million marks; they now amount to over three times the banking credits of 8.8 million marks. "Advance payments" to the A. E. G. (Gen. Electric Co.) increased from 23.2 million marks in 1934-35 to 76.3 million marks in 1937-38 and to 112.4 million marks in 1938-39. The latter amount also is more than three times as large as the banking credits of the A. E. G. Large concerns have thus endeavored to raise liquid funds on an increasing scale by the "advance payments" of their customers—mostly small and medium-sized enterprises anxiously awaiting the delivery of supplies long since paid for.

This development is symptomatic and

² *Der Deutsche Volkswirt*, Feb. 9, 1940.

Table III. The Unequal Growth of Industrial Self-Finance in Germany

(Depreciation charges (i.e., depreciation of "fixed investments") in annual balance sheets of German industrial companies)

(In thousands of marks)

	1933-4.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Daimler-Benz A. G. (auto)	4,191	6,456	20,178	20,440	25,609	25,213
A. E. G. (General Electric Co.)	5,656	5,378	30,442	5,928	9,738	12,800
Schwarzkopf (machines)	401	841	2,020	1,727	1,656	2,216
Hoesch (coal and iron)	11,190	13,395	16,599	18,661	17,506	16,200
Krupp (steel)	24,000	25,100	37,700	47,200	62,400	98,600
Mannesmann (steel)	13,600	15,700	19,300	21,400	23,400	23,400

*Depreciation of "capital assets."

Table IV. Growth of Taxation of German Industrial Companies

(From annual reports of German industrial corporations)

(In thousands of marks)

	1933-4.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Daimler-Benz A. G. (auto)	4,191	6,456	20,178	20,440	25,609	25,213
A. E. G. (General Electric Co.)	6,412	8,101	10,259	19,375	29,916	50,500
Schwarzkopf (machines)	806	762	1,529	1,654	1,774	1,986
Hoesch (coal and iron)	5,946	10,715	10,972	14,399	14,851	14,700
Krupp (steel)	12,460	25,100	37,700	47,200	62,400	98,600
Mannesmann (steel)	9,300	10,000	16,600	22,700	22,700	33,400
Ilseeder Huette (coal and iron)	5,011	7,152	9,218	9,218	9,218	12,964

(In Per Cent of Net Profit)

Daimler-Benz A. G. (auto)	101	199	222	981	1,083	896
A. E. G. (General Electric Co.)	120	129	218	199	341	375
Schwarzkopf (machines)	247	315	274	257	215	209
Hoesch (coal and iron)	189	258	269	290	297	300
Krupp (steel)	175	137	199	206	206	321
Mannesmann (steel and iron)	139	194	263	253	253	360

reveals an attempt of many large-scale enterprises to raise funds for the financing of new capital outlay.

Expansion of Banking Credits

Bank credits have therefore been increasingly used again for the financing of industrial investment. The balance sheets of most industrial corporations show a considerable extension of bank credits. This is a reversal of the trend which was prevalent during the first stages of the armaments boom. At that time bank debts accumulated during the depression were paid off and rapidly declined. Now they are again increasing.

The necessity of raising funds for industrial reconstruction has become so urgent that the government was forced to remove the ban on industrial issues on the capital market. The monopoly for government issues could not be maintained without the danger of a serious decline in the productive capacity in essential war industries.

Already the last annual reports of the heavy industries clearly revealed the limits of self-financing. Moreover, the trend toward increased costs of production and the practice of taxation makes it more and more difficult to avoid new borrowing. We may expect that the desire of enterprises to obtain new funds for new investments through the capital market will continue.

The significance of such quotations as the above and of others given in this article can only be appreciated if we remember that even the editor of a financial paper in Germany has to exercise extreme caution in writing, and must rely upon the capacity of his subscribers to read between the lines.

Increase in Financing

During the last six months there has been a rapid increase of industrial issues. From April until December, 1939, 512 million marks of new industrial issues were officially registered on the Berlin Stock Exchange, and about 400 million marks during the first three months of this year.

TABLE V. NEW ISSUES ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL MARKET
(In millions of marks)

	Public Loans	Bank Loans to Private Enterprises	Private Issues of Stocks & Bonds
1928	663	294	1,359
1929	248	10	150
1930	71	2	143
1931	75	4	156
1932	1,636	3	396
1933	2,670	47	333
1934	5,150	258	822
1935	7,744	107	116
1936 (Jan.-April)	3,481	65	113
1939 (Jan.-April)	1,300	-	-

Source: Report of the Reichskreditgesellschaft: Economic Conditions in Germany at the Middle of 1939, p. 52.

*Cash issue price.

As early as last year a certain division of the capital market between the Treasury and the issues of industrialists was decided upon. The funds of the savings banks and insurance companies and of the local authorities were put at the disposal of the Treasury through their purchase of government bonds. The savings funds flowing to the open capital market, to the banks and the Stock Exchange, on the other hand, were left for issues of stocks and bonds of industrial corporations. The number of such issues was, of course, strictly limited, and depended upon the permission of the Goering Commission or of the economic staff of the Army High Command.

The government has thus had to restrict its issues of long-term bonds. An increasing part of the deficit in the government's budget must be financed by the issue of short-term Treasury bills. The new industrial issues, on the other hand, were taken over by the capital market with great ease, although the Stock Exchange did not experience a revival of its activities. Most sales of stocks and bonds take place outside the

*Der Deutsche Volkswirt, May 10, 1940.

Stock Exchange. This has been facilitated by the fact that funds had been accumulated because of the general investment difficulties.

With automatic inevitability all money incomes which cannot be spent for consumption goods must go into the capital market. Even somebody who does not want to save is compelled to do so; for he has merely the choice between accumulation of savings bearing interest and being useful, or the accumulation of idle cash; this is forbidden and heavily penalized for obvious reasons.

A Wide Transformation

The new development on the money and capital market is a result of a far-reaching process. Germany's industrial structure is gradually being transformed by totalitarian war. Old peacetime industries which are superfluous, or only of second-rate importance for the wartime economy, are not supplied with new capital, and often even not with technical means for repair work.

Numerous enterprises in under-privileged industries are unable, therefore, to continue production or are only able to do so on a small scale and with increased costs of production. Because of the financial plight of these enterprises a number of emergency "credit assistance actions" were organized. The German Company of Public Works (Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Oeffentliche Arbeit, or OEFFA) granted credits to enterprises whose financial liquidity was endangered as a result of a stoppage of raw material sup-

*Der Deutsche Volkswirt, Dec. 22, 1939.

Collapse of Liquor Price Fixing in New York May Improve the Distillers' Positions

By LA RUE APPLIGATE

THE last fortnight has been a history-making period for the distilled spirits industry as liquor price-fixing laws in New York, the largest single liquor market in the United States, tottered, then crashed. Price-fixing's death knell was sounded by Hearn's Department Stores, Inc. (which claims to be "America's largest liquor store"), with a half-page advertisement shouting: "Hearn's opposed price-fixing, but the law tied our hands. Now the bars are down. We welcome this opportunity to sell every brand * * * at very lowest prices."

Leading up to this epochal advertisement and similar—but less obvious—action on the part of other New York retailers, was six years of disappointing liquor sales, mounting stocks, diminishing profits (manufacturing and retailing), growing competition and, last but not most important, a topheavy price structure.

When repeal became effective seven years ago hundreds of distillers sprang up in every whisky-producing State. Indicative of the prosperity expected was the common stock of National Distillers which rose from \$17 to \$125 a share in a few months in 1933. Production of whisky (representing the major part of distilled spirits output) increased from 15,165,000 tax gallons in 1933 to an all-time high record of 245,478,000 gallons in 1936.

Liquor Sales Disappointing

A major part of this gain represented an effort to accumulate maturing stocks. The balance of this production, however, was meant for sales—sales which never fully materialized. Whisky consumption (legal) rose from almost nothing in 1933 to 73,064,000 gallons in 1935, and the post-repeal peak of 106,135,000 gallons last year. This year's total may be 115,000,000 gallons, another record since repeal, but far below the 170,000,000 gallons (all distilled spirits) expected by distillers and retailers alike prior to 1937.

Table VI. Bank Debts of Large-Scale Industrial Enterprises in Germany
(Thousand marks; year-end)

	1935	1937	1938	1939
Daimler-Benz A. G. (auto)	1,900	3,840	8,800	8,800
A. E. G. (General Electric Co.)	19,900	15,680	20,200	37,400
Schwarzkopf (machines)	505	1,702	3,547	4,257
Hoesch (coal and iron)	33,376	11,584	10,900	22,000
Krupp (steel)	17,800	8,100	10,800	18,100
Mannesmann (steel)	4,300	6,000	7,100	11,100

plies and for similar reasons. But until the beginning of this year only 30 million marks of credits had been granted for such objectives.

For a similar purpose the German Industrial Bank (Deutsche Industrie Bank) was authorized to grant medium and long-term credits of 500 million marks. Up to the beginning of this year, half of this amount had been spent. The Reichskreditgesellschaft organized auxiliary aid for companies which could not obtain payments from abroad or could not realize claims in foreign countries as a result of the war. The Reichskreditgesellschaft purchased these funds and claims abroad, especially in England and France. Finally a financial auxiliary action was organized for the aviation industry through the newly founded Luftfahrt-Kontor G. m. b. H.

Not Much Real Aid Given

Despite these numerous measures for the subsidizing of enterprises which prospered in peacetime and experienced heavy losses as a result of the war, the total expenditure of capital in support of these enterprises was relatively small.

This is also true of the measures taken to compensate those enterprises which had to close down their works by allocating funds to them supplied by the enterprises which profited from the war boom. But this action too has been handicapped by the necessity of spending liquid funds for tasks of greater urgency for the wartime economy.

The new issues (and supplies of scarcity materials) are reserved for real wartime "bottleneck" industries. These investments have even become attractive for the private investors, for the conception of "investment risks" has radically shifted from government issues back to "private" issues. The great investment risk in the new wartime emergency works is only of relative importance; these works obtain preferential supplies of materials and labor while former peacetime industries are the underprivileged stepchildren of the authorities. As the Deutsche Volkswirt expresses it:

Under the conditions created by the war it is less possible than formerly to forecast the future development of an enterprise.

At the end of 1933 (see Table I), stocks were only 26,000,000 gallons. On Dec. 31, 1936, they were 374,467,000 gallons, far above the 1910-18 average of 225,000,000 gallons. Since then the pace has slowed up somewhat, but at the end of July American distillers had 480,000 gallons on hand—double the pre-Prohibition level although sales were considerably below old-time paces.

The combination of huge output, small sales and top-heavy stocks was too much for the distillers. In 1935 combined net profits of Distillers-Corporation Seagrams, Hiram Walker, National Distillers and Schenley (the "Big Four" in the business—see Table II) were \$27,222,000. Last year they earned only \$22,998,000.

Retailers Act to Stop Prices

The retailers, meanwhile, were bolstering their position by forming hundreds of associations all over the country. Because of New York State licensing laws requiring that liquor stores be a certain distance apart (1,500 feet), the retailers in this State have enjoyed a semi-monopoly ever since liquor was legalized.

New York City's Metropolitan Council of Liquor Package Store Associations (representing about 900 of the 1,140 stores in Greater New York) pounced upon the Feld-Crawford act as a means of making some real money. They negotiated with distillers, obtained a 40 per cent mark-up in addition to a 4 to 20 per cent discount for large purchases (usually twenty cases or more of a single brand). A 40 per cent mark-up does not mean a \$1 article sells for \$1.40. The per cent is figured on retail value and consequently the 40 per cent mark-up means 66 per cent over the manufacturer's price. If the retailer bought in large lots he obtained \$1 liquor for 80 cents, sold it for price-fixed \$1.66.

These high retail prices led to considerable price-cutting in the metropolitan area. Many liquor dealers were satisfied with a smaller profit, but in New York chiselers were quickly run into court by the powerful council. Sometimes the dis-

tillers did the rounding up, but usually only after the council forced them to do so with threats of boycott. The result was frequent but short liquor wars, and small sales for distillers in the metropolitan area.

The F. T. C. Takes a Hand

Last June, however, the Federal Trade Commission, aroused by revelation in a small New York liquor store suit in the preceding month, charged the council with misusing State fair trade acts to fix prices among retailers. The council, of course, denied the charges. It tried to put the blame on the distillers by saying "they fix the resale prices."

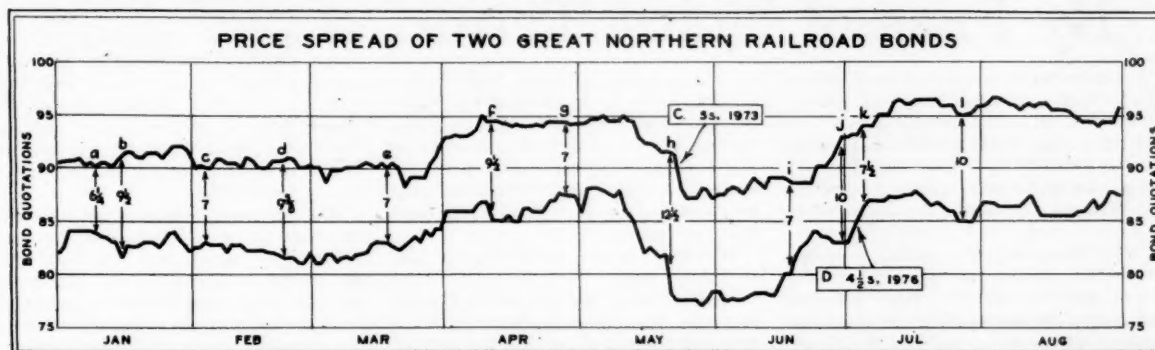
Somewhat set back by the Federal Trade Commission's charges, the council, nevertheless, continued to prosecute price cutters. Early last month, however, a severe price war broke out in Greater New York. Liquor prices fell 35 to 45 per cent below fixed levels as thousands of New Yorkers stormed liquor stores, sending volume sales to near-record levels. Because the distillers had just finished a very poor Summer they averted their eyes and did nothing to stop the chiselers. The council, on the other hand, which had always been quick to stop a price war, hesitated, afraid of the Federal Trade Commission.

Two weeks ago, when the war was in its third week—the longest ever—the council backed down completely and dropped its charges against three small stores. With the distillers refusing to act and retailers afraid to act, neutral observers quickly proclaimed the end of liquor price-fixing in New York. Under the circumstances the most that can be done is to revise price-fixing contracts to permit minimum and maximum prices instead of only one. Trade reports indicate that if new contracts are ever signed they will carry a mark-up of 25 to 33 per cent instead of the present 40 per cent.

The collapse of liquor price-fixing in

Continued on Page 454

Arbitraging Medium, Lower Grade Bonds



By PETER B. B. ANDREWS

LAST October THE ANNALIST printed an article on a method of securing increased returns from high-grade, low coupon bonds. At that time the plight of the individual, the bank and other investors in high-grade securities was emphasized, with government and high-grade bonds at lofty prices and yields distressingly low.

As an "out" to the problem, it was suggested that arbitraging of high-grade bonds having the same mortgage position presents an opportunity not only of adding substantially to such natural appreciation as might take place, but also of reducing losses in the event of reversal in the price trend of the market. Since the arbitrage profit may also be considered as an addition to income return, arbitrage thus is found to permit a high-grade income return of 6 per cent to 10 per cent, in contrast with the average return from high-grade bonds of only 2½ per cent to 3 per cent.

Medium Grade Issues

While the arbitraging procedure provides particular relief for the downtrodden holder of high-grade, low coupon bonds, it also is applicable to medium grade issues. Bonds with the same mortgage position and different coupon rates occasionally show price spreads that become exceptionally wide and then unusually narrow.

The reasons for the variations in these spreads between the two bonds are sometimes intangible. Heavy buying in one particular bond of several series under a mortgage may be taking place to cause it to rise, or heavy selling may be reversing the process. Bonds of another series under the mortgage, meanwhile, may be overlooked, creating an exceptional spread. Sometimes sudden narrowing or widening of spreads may be caused by an institution or individual bidding strongly for a particular bond under the same mortgage, or sinking fund purchasing may be the cause of spread-distortion. Eventually, of course, the basic fact of similar security brings back the normal spread, but the arbitrageur, in the meantime, has taken advantage of the opportunity.

It was shown in THE ANNALIST's article how, in the period of less than a year, arbitraging between the high-grade Chicago Union Station First 3½s, 1963, and the Chicago Union Station First 4s, 1963, produced total net profits (after commissions and taxes) of 6½ points—enough to bring the yield on the 3½s close to 10 per cent! In this article it will be demonstrated how in his manoeuvres to date this year in arbitraging the Great Northern Railroad "C" 5s, 1973, with the Great Northern Railroad's "D" 4½s, 1976 (bonds identically secured and each non-callable) the arbitrageur has been able to make net profits (after commissions and taxes) of almost 13 points.

¹ Oct. 26, 1939, page 534.

Early in January of this year the arbitrageur holding Great Northern 4½s, 1976, sold these bonds and bought the Great Northern 5s, 1973 (see a on chart) at a spread of 6½ points. Research on previous spreads between these two bonds had revealed that this spread of 6½ points was unusually narrow; in fact, a flat spread of even 7 points was indicated as a reasonable point for making the exchange. Previous experience also had shown that spreads of over 9 points could be expected in these bonds and it was this spread the arbitrageur had as an objective for switching back into the 4½s so that an arbitrage profit might be taken.

Almost immediately an upward trend developed in the 5s and a downward trend in the 4½s, with the result that the arbitrageur was able to make the return exchange (see b on chart) at a spread of 9½ points. Back in the 4½s, the arbitrageur had a gross profit as a result of his transactions of 3½ points and a net profit of 2½ points. The net profit is figured after commissions of \$2.50 for buying and selling a bond but before the \$0.50 Federal tax, which for the sake of convenience will be deducted from net profits of aggregate arbitrages for this year, as shown in later paragraphs.

The next opportunity developed when early in February prices of the two issues closed up to the extent of 7 points. A return switch to the 5s was effected at this spread (see c on chart) and the arbitrageur again waited for the inevitable quirks in price trends which would pull prices of the two bonds apart. The 4½s drifted gradually downward, and with the 5s in a slight uptrend a shift back from the 5s into the 4½s was executed (see d on chart) at a spread of 9½ points. The net profit on this transaction, 1½ points, brought aggregate net up to this juncture up to 3½ points. In other words, while the Great Northern 4½s, 1976, had up to that point declined ½ of a point from the level prevailing at the beginning of the year, the arbitrageur through his transactions actually was 3½ points ahead of his position at the beginning of the year.

Virtually a month elapsed before another appealing price differential presented itself. While the 5s languished, the 4½s came out of their lethargy and closed the gap, to the extent of 7 points. The return to the 5s (see e on chart) was made at this spread; within a few days the spread had narrowed down even more—to 6 points—but the arbitrageur had no way of guessing that the better opportunity was ahead. Six and 7 point spreads persisted for several days thereafter, and not until close to mid-April (see f on chart) did the inevitable 9½-point differential again materialize.

Completion of the arbitrage round trip was made at this price differential, enabling a net profit of 1½ points and bringing the aggregate net profit up to 5½ points. By mid-April, then, the arbitrageur had made more through his exchanging tactics than he could receive

from a full year's interest on either the 5s or the 4½s!

Sure that the fundamental magnet of similar mortgage position would ultimately draw the prices of the bonds together, again, the arbitrageur patiently waited for the price differential to shrink, and before the end of April this was made possible by a sustained buying movement in the 4½s. With reattainment of the 7-point spread (see g on chart), the arbitrageur found himself back in the 5s, this time waiting for an eccentric move which might widen the spread.

Hitler's May Drive

Hitler's smash early in May into the Low Countries produced a shock to medium-grade bonds as well as to the stock market; and as matters developed, the 4½s were somewhat more weakly held than the 5s, with an earlier downtrend developing in the former. Erratic markets of the time made it evident to the arbitrageur that in the excitement and stress some highly exceptional spreads were likely to develop, so that he abandoned his more-or-less automatic formula of selling and buying on the basis of average spreads. The watch for extreme spreads was well rewarded when the sharp downtrend of the 4½s opened a gap of over 12½ points.

With re-establishment of his position in the 4½s (see h on chart), the arbitrageur through nimble trading had cleared a net profit of 4½ points on the transaction. This brought total net profits for the arbitrage transactions up to that juncture to 9½ points. Thus, while the 4½s were selling almost 4 points below the level at which the arbitrageur had been holding them at the beginning of the year, he still was approximately 6 points ahead, because of profits from his arbitraging manoeuvres.

A month elapsed before an opportunity to a return to the 5s at a favorable differential developed. Belated liquidation in the 5s and recovery in the 4½s again drew the price spread to 7 points, at which (see i on chart) the arbitrageur made his switch into the 5s again. Subsequently the spread narrowed even further, to 6 points, under the impetus of the continued upswing in the 4½s, but the round trip finally was completed (see j on chart) at a ten-point spread.

Up to this turn, aggregate profits, including the 2 points made on the i-j transactions, were 11½ points, more than twice annual interest on the 5s. Another opportunity arose practically on the heels of the preceding one when the 4½s spurted several points to restore the spread to the seven-point vicinity. A return to the 4½s was effected at a 7½-point spread, and before the end of July the arbitrageur manoeuvred back into the 4½s, taking advantage of a ten-point spread between the two issues.

Aggregate Federal taxes on all the above transactions (50 cents Federal tax for selling a bond) amounted to \$6, or

slightly over ⅓ of a point. Subtracting this from the total net profits of 13½ points (after all commissions), a sum total net profit of slightly under 12½ points is obtained. At the time of the last transaction, the 4½s were selling at 85, or 3 points over the price prevailing at the beginning of 1940. Adding the net 12½ figure to this price, however, a figure of 97½ is obtained for the bonds. From another view, the current return on the bonds, due to arbitraging (not including the return from the coupons) was 15.5 per cent.

The arbitrage profit, as previously indicated, may be considered either as an addition to income or as an outright profit. In the instances of high-grade bonds, it is preferable to consider arbitrage profits as an addition to yield because of the small returns available from high-grade issues. The relatively safe nature of principal invested in high-grade bonds, however, is naturally not duplicated in medium and lower grade issues; accordingly, it is more expedient policy to consider the arbitrage profits on medium-grade bonds as a "cushion" of protection against market declines. For example, the holder of Great Northern 4½s, 1976, could either sell his bonds at point i on the chart, or if he wished to hold he could regard his 12½ points as a bulwark against which to balance off potential losses in the event of an extensive decline in the bond market.

In other words, there could be a decline of 15½ points (arbitrage profits plus natural appreciation to point i and exclusive of interest received) before the arbitrageur would be any worse off than he was at the beginning of 1940, when the bonds were selling at 82. Many medium and lower-grade bonds (such as listed at the end of this article) have experienced fluctuations which have permitted larger arbitrage profits than in the instance of the Great Northern issues. Often, in fact, the profits of one arbitrage transaction in medium and lower-grade bonds exceeds the total arbitrage profit for one or two years in high-grade issues. Extreme markets, such as witnessed last May, often produce outstanding opportunities; in fact, the most substantial profits are made in awaiting the exceptional spreads. One of the particular advantages in arbitraging is that it is possible to do it successfully in either a bull or bear market.

Timing the Switch

With respect to computing the right spread at which to switch, it is a simple matter to develop an absolutely rigid formula whereby a switch from one bond to another is made automatically, with the return exchange made again at another set price. This formula could be worked out from the average spread, as figured over a period of, say, twelve months. To obtain such an average the daily spreads, as computed from daily prices in the newspapers, are added and then divided by the sum total of days in the given period. Then operations may be conducted on the basis of a transaction upward at the time of a spread narrower than the average, with a transaction downward when the spread broadens out materially from the norm.

Several sidelights on medium grade bond arbitraging are worthy of explanation at this point. One of the most important of these is that fast action is necessary to catch an arbitrage, since price changes in medium grade issues are often rapid. The dumping of a large block of bonds can so change the market in a short period of time that it would be difficult for many to make their transactions in time. By the same token, profitable large scale arbitraging likewise is often possible; large blocks, however, are more likely to be traded over-the-counter than on the "board." In our Great Northern

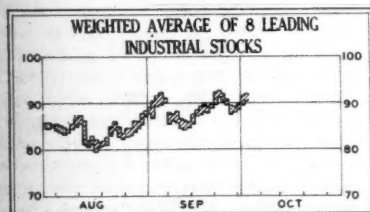
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Financial Markets: Public Utility Stocks Depressed

By Fear of Third Term

A MODERATE reaction in stock prices has been followed by recovery leaving the market practically unchanged as compared with a week ago. Activity has continued fairly light but has tended, if anything, to increase on advances and fall off on declines, presumably a mildly favorable technical symptom. Bonds are still doing a little better than stocks.

On the Thursday-Friday decline the greatest losses were in U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Montgomery Ward, American Tobacco, Eastman Kodak, Texas Corporation and the aircraft stocks. On the Saturday-Wednesday advance the best gains were in Mack Trucks, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, du Pont, Great Northern and the railway equipments. A number of ordinarily inactive preferred stocks have made rather spectacular gains.



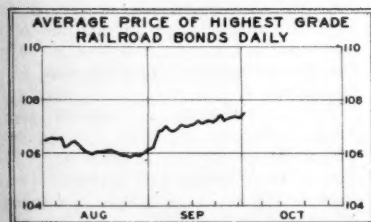
	High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 26.....	90.8	89.6	90.1
Sept. 27.....	89.5	87.4	88.0
Sept. 28.....	89.0	88.0	88.9
Sept. 30.....	89.9	88.6	89.2
Oct. 1.....	91.7	89.5	91.4
Oct. 2.....	91.9	90.4	91.7

The market's behavior may be regarded as reasonably favorable. The decline which ran from Sept. 24 to 28 was orderly in character and accompanied by light volume. During the reaction in the general market a number of important issues held their ground very well.

From a technical standpoint events since the middle of June have been favorable, and a further upward readjustment of prices ought to occur before a decline of much consequence develops. Under present conditions of course any such optimistic view must contain the qualification that a sudden reversal could occur at any time in case of a serious British defeat or some depressing development in the political situation in this country. In the absence of such developments, however, the line of least resistance appears to be upward.

Business news has continued favorable with activity in the heavy industries remaining at a high level. It is reported that retail sales of the 1941 automobile models are at a good rate. Railroad earnings reports for the month of August published during the week make a very satisfactory showing, particularly on Eastern roads, which have been most affected by the expansion in the heavy industries.

Leading utility stocks have followed a mildly downward tendency during the



AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGHEST GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.
23.....	107.22	106.94	106.10	105.54	105.54
24.....	107.46	106.95	106.37	105.73	105.73
25.....	107.22	106.95	106.37	105.88	105.88
26.....	107.33	106.87	106.56	104.07	104.07
27.....	107.38	106.84	106.58	103.98	103.98
28.....	107.38	106.99	106.54	104.32	104.32
29.....	107.38	106.94	106.54	104.37	104.37
30.....	107.32	106.99	106.47	102.06	102.06
31.....	107.32	106.12	106.44	102.08	102.08
1.....	107.52	.....	.....	.....	.....

past three weeks in spite of the improvement that has occurred in the general level of stock prices over this period. Apparently this reflects Wall Street's opinion that a third term is probable. The betting odds in the past month are reported to have changed to 2 to 1 on Roosevelt as compared with 6 to 5 in July.

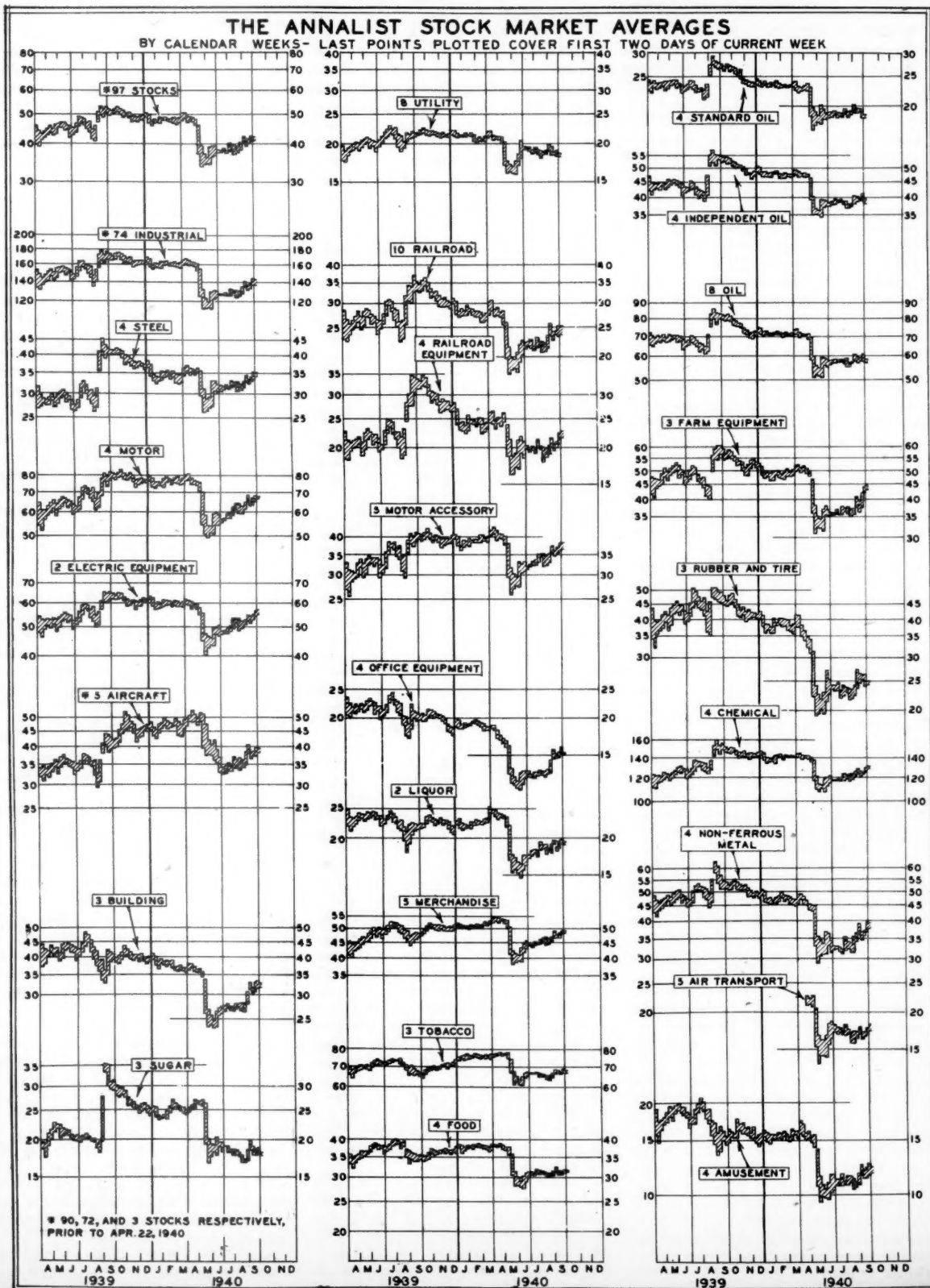
Wall Street betting odds on the election are often quoted as representing very well-informed opinion. The "bloodless verdict of the marketplace" is sometimes spoken of as being as reliable (?) for future political as for business develop-

ments. Actually, however, Wall Street's guesses on political changes have been accurate only when the trend has been running overwhelmingly in one direction, and even then they have often been seriously at fault. In early September, 1932, for example, the Wall Street odds were 2 to 1 on Hoover!

Prices of British consols and the London stock market continue their refusal to take seriously the threat of German invasion. The London Financial Times industrial index has recovered more than half the ground lost since the end of April

and is now less than 20 per cent below the level at the beginning of the year. The property damage and slowing down of trade activity resulting from air raids easily justify a decline of at least that amount, so that it is clear that at the present time the London stock market has not even begun to discount a serious attempt at invasion, to say nothing of the loss of the war.

Bond prices have declined and recovered in sympathy with stocks but lost less ground and gained more relatively than did stocks. Representative high-grade railroad bonds have risen to a new high level for the year and second-grade railroad bonds have advanced to the highest level since early January. L. G.



The Week in Commodities: Grains and Cotton Buoyant While Metals Hold Gains

ADVANCES in grains and non-ferrous metals more than offset declines in food products with the result that the Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity prices for the week ended Sept. 28 moved to 80.2 from a level of 80.1 in the week preceding.

The index for the month of September is 80.1 as against 79.3 in August and 81.3 in September of last year.

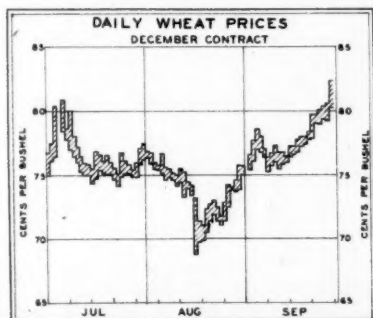
In the past week the index for the metals advanced from 79.3 to 98.0 following increases in the prices of copper, zinc and lead. Farm products rose from 75.0 to 75.3 while textile products moved up slightly from 67.2 to 67.4. An increase in rubber helped lift the miscellaneous group to 77.3 from 77.0 in the preceding week.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index
Sept. 23.....	9.46	1.00%	.81	6.15	52.58
Sept. 24.....	9.49	1.00%	.81%	5.95	52.46
Sept. 25.....	9.52	1.00%	.81%	6.00	52.81
Sept. 26.....	9.54	1.00%	.80%	6.06	52.74
Sept. 27.....	9.42	1.00%	.80%	5.99	52.75
Sept. 28.....	9.45	1.02%	.80%	5.95	53.23
Sept. 30.....	9.43	1.03%	.80	5.95	53.42

THE GRAINS

Increasing evidence that Hitler wasn't finding England the push-over he had expected cheered wheat traders. Last week they pushed prices to the highest level since mid-June. That wheat prices were able to break through the resistance points of early September was regarded as a very hopeful sign, and as the week closed there was more bullishness in the wheat pits than there has been since September, 1939. At Saturday's close December was 82½, up 4½ cents a bushel, while new crop July was 78½. Trading rose to 63,000,000 bushels, as contrasted with 46,000,000 bushels in the previous week.



Highlighting the week was a tighter and tighter situation in cash grain. Many mills reported that they were having increased difficulty in obtaining normal needs. According to trade reports, mill buying accounted for a good part of last week's rise. As a rule, mills stay on the sidelines, wait for recessions before buying.

The principal reason for the tight cash grain situation is the heavy movement into the loan. Spring wheat prices are far below the loan levels and, although Winter grain prices are closer, the trek into the loan has reached amazing proportions. There is no question but what the loan will cover far more wheat this year than last.

Trade estimates made last week indicate that 200,000,000 bushels have already gone into the loan, 20 per cent of the total supply, excluding grain needed for seeding purposes. Since farmers have until the end of the year to make application, it is impossible to give any estimates of the total amount of wheat which will be put into the loan. Most speculators are sure, however, that the final figure will be staggering unless the wheat market shoots upward in the meantime.

Flour sales continue subnormal, but trade observers look for an early upturn. A revival in flour sales would mean whole-

sale removal of hedges and would send wheat prices soaring for a short time.

Speculative interest centered in the wheat market last week and corn was left to drift for itself. Aided by the sharp rise in the major cereal, however, final prices were up 1½ to 1½ cents, although trading fell about 3,000,000 bushels to 15,000,000 bushels.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that less corn will go into the loan this year than last, a situation directly opposite that of wheat. The bureau based its estimate largely on this year's smaller corn harvest. Because a considerable part of the 1939 crop and some of the 1938 crop will be re-sealed, however,

statisticians figure that enough corn will be held off the market to make the loan a decided price factor.

Although the Bureau figures on less corn in the loan this year the Commodity Credit Corporation went right ahead and ordered more corn bins. The new bins will boost government corn storage facilities to 136,000,000 bushels. Corn stored in Federal bins is owned outright and will be held off the market until prices rise substantially.

December oats sold at the highest price since last June, reflecting a tight spot situation. At the close of the week, prices were up 1½ to 1½ cents a bushel. Cash oats rose 1½ cents to 45 cents. They

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



	Farm Products	Food Products	Textile Products	Fuels	Metals	Building Materials	Chemicals	Miscellaneous	All Commodities
1939. Sept. 30.....	77.1	73.5	72.9	84.7	98.5	70.8	85.4	76.3	81.5
1940. June 1.....	74.5	69.0	66.2	86.0	97.4	72.9	86.7	81.0	79.8
June 8.....	73.6	68.2	65.6	86.0	97.5	71.8	86.7	80.2	79.2
June 15.....	73.2	67.7	65.8	86.1	97.8	71.8	86.7	80.6	79.0
June 22.....	73.4	67.4	65.6	86.0	97.4	71.8	86.7	82.9	79.1
June 29.....	73.8	68.2	66.2	86.0	97.3	71.8	86.7	81.7	79.5
July 6.....	77.5	69.5	65.8	86.0	97.4	71.6	86.7	80.7	80.2
July 13.....	76.0	68.4	65.8	86.0	97.1	71.6	86.7	80.8	79.8
July 20.....	74.5	67.7	65.7	86.1	97.1	71.6	86.7	81.9	79.6
July 27.....	73.2	67.5	65.7	86.1	97.1	71.6	86.7	81.7	79.2
Aug. 3.....	72.1	67.0	65.8	85.6	97.1	71.6	86.7	79.9	78.6
Aug. 10.....	72.6	69.0	65.7	84.7	96.6	71.3	86.7	77.6	79.0
Aug. 17.....	73.0	69.1	65.3	84.7	96.6	71.3	86.7	77.0	79.0
Aug. 24.....	73.8	70.1	65.2	84.7	96.8	71.3	86.7	77.2	79.5
Aug. 31.....	75.6	71.9	65.2	84.7	96.8	71.3	86.7	77.1	80.1
Sept. 7.....	75.0	71.7	65.5	84.4	97.3	71.3	86.7	77.1	80.3
Sept. 14.....	74.3	71.6	66.6	84.4	97.3	71.3	86.7	76.6	80.0
Sept. 21.....	75.0	71.1	67.2	84.6	97.3	71.3	86.7	77.0	80.1
Sept. 28.....	75.3	70.6	67.4	84.4	98.0	71.3	86.7	77.3	80.2
Percentage changes for week from:									
Last week.....	+ 0.4	- 0.7	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7	0.0	0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Last year.....	- 2.3	- 3.9	- 7.5	- 0.4	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	- 1.6

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

	Sept. 28, 1940	Sept. 21, 1940	Sept. 30, 1939
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.).....	\$1.02%	\$0.96%	\$1.03%
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.).....	.80%	.81%	.68
Oats, No. 2 white (bu.).....	.45	.43%	.46%
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic c.i.f. (bu.).....	.62%	.60%	.74%
Barley, malting (bu.).....	.71%	.69%	.69%
Flour, Spring patents (bbl.).....	4.85	4.85	5.72
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.).....	11.97	12.09	10.03
Hogs, good and choice, avg., Chic. (100 lb.).....	5.99	6.22	6.94
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.).....	19.125	19.00	16.00
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.).....	.175	.175	.20%
Pork, mess (100 lb.).....	16.75	16.75	20.75
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.).....	17.50	17.50	22.00
Lard, steam, Western (100 lb.).....	5.35	5.50	7.40
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.).....	.0275	.0270	.03675
Sugar, refined (lb.).....	.0435	.0420-.0435	.0575
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.).....	.06%	.07%	.07875
Cocoa, Acera (lb.).....	.0445	.0445	.0567
Cotton, middling upland (lb.).....	.0942	.0943	.0908
Wool, tops (lb.).....	1.19	1.12	1.27
Silk, 78% seriplane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.).....	2.55	2.54	3.03
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.).....	.53	.53	.51
Worsted yarn Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.).....	1.55	1.55	1.63%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.).....	.25	.25	.28%
Printcloth, 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.).....	.05%	.05%	.05%-05%
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.).....	.05%-05%	.05%-05%	.05%-05%
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.).....	.12%	.12	.16%
Leather, union backs (lb.).....	.30	.30	.38
Rubber, plant n ribbed smoked sheets (lb.).....	.1962	.1925	.2010
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refiners (gal.).....	1.1570	1.1570	1.147
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton).....	22.61	22.61	20.61
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.).....	2.261	2.261	2.236
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton).....	.12	.12	.12
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.).....	.0990	.0990	.0990
Copper, export, f. a. s. (lb.).....	.5025	.0493	.0552
Lead (lb.).....	.5175	.5005	.60
Tin, Straits (lb.).....	.0725	.0685	.0650
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.).....	.34%	.34%	.39%
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.).....	.0450	.0488	.06
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e., immediate (lb.).....	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, newsroll contract (ton).....	.0550	.0550	.05
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.).....			

Prices for previous Friday.

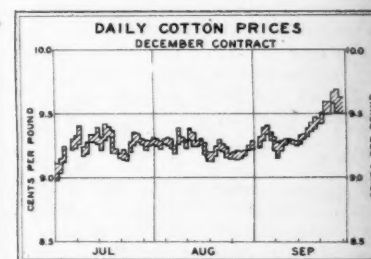
might have risen more, but buyers withdrew, alarmed at the wide spread between cash grain and futures.

COTTON

In the first four days of last week cotton futures rose as much as 35 points in the best market in months. Signing of the new Japanese-German-Italian alliance, announced late Thursday night, brought about a deluge of selling on Friday and prices dropped 13 to 17 points in active trading. Quotations recovered on Saturday, but the week's gains were only 12 to 18 points.

Reasons for the sudden drop on Friday are not apparent. Some speculators evidently assumed the Triple Alliance would be extremely bearish and dumped cotton contracts overboard. Traders felt that the new combination would mean a further curtailment of America's fast diminishing cotton export market and consequently lower prices in the long run. Cotton mills, however, were reported as buying while speculators sold. That prevented values from fading even more.

In spite of the sharp increase in cotton prices in the early part of last week, business in the gray goods markets was at low ebb. Total sales for the week were somewhat below mill output. Cloth prices, however, held firm and were even advanced in isolated cases. Since American cotton mills have sufficient unfilled orders to last them two months or more, few of them were concerned over last week's relatively small goods buying.



Light goods were slow last week, but there was a sharp revival in heavy goods, partly because the government announced it was going to buy 32,000,000 yards of goods, mostly heavy cotton types. About 16,000,000 yards of cotton khaki, alone, will be purchased. All this cloth must be converted into finished clothing in 150 days or less, so the combined effect upon the textile industry will be very great. The government, furthermore, reserves the right to increase or decrease any order as much as 50 per cent at any time. Cotton mills aren't worried that their orders will be decreased 50 per cent, but some hope they will increase that much.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	Wk. Ending Thursday, Sept. 26, 1940	Sept. 19, 1940	Sept. 23, 1939	Yr's Ch'ge
Movement Into Sight:				
During week.....	362	292	669	- 46
Since Aug. 1.....	1,544	1,182	3,074	- 50
Deliveries to Domestic Mills:				
During week.....	168	155	214	- 22
Since Aug. 1.....	932	764	1,150	- 19
Exports:				
During week.....	11	30	189	- 94
Since Aug. 1.....	119	106	752	- 84
Visible Supply (Thursday):				
U. S. A. only.....	4,832	4,649	5,493	- 12

Cotton continues to pile into the loan stock, although last week's movement was somewhat smaller than recently because the upsurge in prices induced some growers to sell. Unless cotton prices rise sharply within the next month or so, however, the loan stock may grow to unprecedented proportions, thus creating a tight spot situation. Like many other commodities, there is a super-abundance of cotton in this country, but so much is in the loan at

prices above the market that there is an artificial scarcity. This situation is the main reason why cotton prices aren't likely to fall much below current levels. With cotton mills operating at breakneck speed, they are in constant need of spot cotton and that supply dwindles daily. It's only a question of time before the mills will have to bid prices high enough to pull cotton from the loan stock.

Department stores continue to show excellent gains. In the week ended Sept. 21, sales were 10 per cent above a year ago. In the preceding week the gain was likewise 10 per cent and for the four weeks ended Sept. 21 it was 10 per cent. While a 10 per cent gain in the sales of most manufacturers would mean little, it means a great deal to department stores. Operating with relatively fixed overheads, they can make money fast once the break-even point is crossed.

RUBBER

The new agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy was reflected in the crude rubber market last week. Prices were steady or slightly lower in the first four days, but rose 50 to 75 points on Friday and Saturday. The late bulge reflected fears that Japan may now proceed to the point of interrupting crude rubber shipments from the important Malay States and Dutch East Indies. Manufacturers must have taken the same viewpoint because large Far Eastern offerings were readily absorbed at higher prices.

Another factor in last week's rally was Japan's invasion of Indo-China. This French possession is the third largest supplier of crude rubber, being exceeded only by the Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies. Last year Indo-China shipped 65,140 tons of rubber (about 1½ months' American supply), as compared with 377,000 tons from the Dutch East Indies, 375,000 tons from British Malaya. Rubber is Indo-China's best seller, but she also exports tin, pepper, hides, skins and teakwood.

While rubber consumers are worried about Japan's moves in the Far East, America's production of synthetic rubber is increasing so fast that soon we may be independent of crude rubber. The artificial rubber may be much higher in price, but at least we will have rubber. Last week P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, revealed that American manufacturers are planning to expand their facilities to produce at least 100,000 tons a year. At present our capacity is 10,000 tons or less. Mr. Litchfield added that Germany spent between \$60,000,000 and \$100,000,000 to develop her synthetic rubber facilities and this country would have to spend an equal amount, maybe more. It now costs between 50 and 65 cents to produce a pound of artificial rubber, but when the proposed plants are in operation the cost will be under 25 cents. Expansion in our artificial rubber facilities to a point where we could produce 600,000 tons annually (peak consumption 578,000 tons last year), would put the price far below 25 cents.

Mr. Litchfield also stated that rubber can be grown on the American continent and that experimental plantations have already been started. It would, however, take at least 15 years to get these plantations on a real production basis.

WOOL

Spot wool in New York jumped another 9 cents a pound last week in heavy dealings. Optimism ran over into the futures market and the October delivery shot up 10½ cents to set a new high for the year. Other options closed the week with gains of from 6 to 8 cents a pound. On Monday another wave of buying swept the spot market and prices were pushed up 3 cents a pound to come within striking distance

of the war-boom peak of about \$1.30 a pound established in September, 1939.

The first government orders for woolen goods were placed in June, but—for unknown reasons—no attention was given them until about three weeks ago. Since then government business has been the byword and each upsurge in the market is traced to that source. According to a recent compilation, government orders for woolen goods will require upward of 110,000,000 pounds of wool, greasy basis. Last year we consumed 676,000,000 pounds, largest since 1935's 716,000,000 pounds. It is easy to see that Federal orders are important.

The government's orders for wool have acted like a snowball rolling downhill. They have created a much better demand from general consumers and last week civilian demand for woolen clothes was reported the largest in more than a year. Evidence of increased buying on the part of the public are the monthly reports of Bond Stores, Inc., large credit clothiers in New York and other States this side of the Mississippi. August sales of the company were \$1,966,000, up 127 per cent as compared with a year ago. Sales for the eight months ended August totaled \$17,342,000, a gain of 40 per cent as compared with the similar period of last year. Not even the draft—which may cut sales somewhat—has dampened the enthusiasm of clothing retailers.

SILK

News of an embargo on steel scrap exports to Japan caused a sharp buying movement in the New York silk market. Traders immediately jumped into the market on the conclusion that Japan would retaliate by cutting off silk exports to this country.

In sympathy with spot silk, which on Tuesday rose to \$2.63½, trading in futures was active early this week and prices strong.

COCOA

Spot cocoa prices rose 2 points last week. Futures were about unchanged in dull trading. A cable from London stating that the British would buy the entire forthcoming crops of the Gold Coast and Nigeria at prices 20 per cent less than a year ago was the cause of the liquidation. Reflecting the new political line-ups brought about by the fall of France, the British also announced that they would buy all cocoa produced in the French colonies supporting the "Free French" government under General Charles de Gaulle. English sources explained that the lower price reflected the curtailment in world cocoa trade. New York speculators were discouraged by the reduction since it indicated similar reductions on this side of the Atlantic.

On news that Brazilian holders were showing greater willingness to sell, cocoa futures were easier after the turn of the week-end.

SUGAR

Raw sugar rose about 5 points last week in a revival of speculative interest. Aside from the continued stiff resistance of England, the only reason for higher prices was a rumor that the Senate might do something about extending the Sugar Control Act (which expires this year) into 1941. While the sugar trade is wholeheartedly against the Sugar Act, it realizes that prices might go lower if the act were permitted to die.

In the long run, however, the sugar industry—ex-Sugar Act—would be healthier and more prosperous. The aims of the act are splendid, but its administration has been poor. Time and again the quota has been set so high that prices dropped to ruinous levels. It happened this year and current sugar prices are only fractionally above the lowest in history, after allowance for taxes paid to administer the Sugar Act.

LA RUE APPELATE.

COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES

(Grains at Chicago: Others at New York)

Daily Range

	October	December	January	March	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Cotton	9.52	9.43	9.52	9.42	9.26	9.16
Sept. 23	9.52	9.43	9.52	9.42	9.26	9.16
Sept. 24	9.59	9.49	9.60	9.50	9.45	9.35
Sept. 25	9.59	9.48	9.60	9.50	9.45	9.35
Sept. 26	9.66	9.57	9.67	9.59	9.50	9.45
Sept. 27	9.70	9.51	9.69	9.51	9.50	9.45
Sept. 28	9.58	9.50	9.63	9.50	9.40	9.35
Sept. 28 close	9.58 t	9.57	9.59	9.50 n	9.51 t	9.35 t
Week's range	9.70	9.43	9.69	9.42	9.56	9.32
Previous week	9.46	9.31	9.47	9.26	9.38	9.09
Wk. Sept. 30, 1939	9.16	9.16	9.11	8.87	8.82	8.75
Contract	10.29	8.25	10.15	8.33	10.14	8.26
range	Ap. 17	No. 1	Ap. 17	Je. 6	Ap. 17	My. 18
Traded week ended Friday, Sept. 27, 638,800 bales; previous week, 418,800; year ago, 781,400.						

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Wheat	79½	77½	80½	78½
Sept. 23	79½	77½	80½	78½
Sept. 24	79½	77½	80½	78½
Sept. 25	79½	77½	80½	78½
Sept. 26	79½	77½	80½	78½
Sept. 27	79½	77½	80½	78½
Sept. 28	79½	77½	80½	78½
Sept. 28 close	79½ t	77½ t	80½ t	78½ t
Week's range	82½	77½	81½	78½
Previous week	78½	75½	78½	76½
Week Sept. 30, 1939	78½	75½	78½	76½
Contract	1.11½	.66½	.85½	.69½
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16
Wheat: Traded week ended Friday, Sept. 27, 62,701,000 bushels; previous week, 46,023,000; year ago, 102,135,000.				

Weekly Range

	Week Ended Sept. 28, 1940	Week Ended Sept. 21, 1940	Contract Range	Week Ended Sept. 30, 1939
	High	Low	High	Low
Corn	58½	57½	58½	57½
Sept. 23	58½	57½	58½	57½
Sept. 24	58½	57½	58½	57½
Sept. 25	58½	57½	58½	57½
Sept. 26	58½	57½	58½	57½
Sept. 27	58½	57½	58½	57½
Sept. 28	58½	57½	58½	57½
Sept. 28 close	58½ t	57½ t	58½ t	57½ t
Week's range	58½	57½	58½	57½
Previous week	58½	57½	58½	57½
Week Sept. 30, 1939	58½	57½	58½	57½
Contract	1.11½	.66½	.85½	.69½
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16
Wheat: Traded week ended Friday, Sept. 27, 62,701,000 bushels; previous week, 46,023,000; year ago, 102,135,000.				

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Cocoa	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Sept. 23	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Sept. 24	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Sept. 25	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Sept. 26	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Sept. 27	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Sept. 28	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Sept. 28 close	4.44 t	4.29 t	6.55 t	3.97 t
Week's range	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Previous week	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Week Sept. 30, 1939	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
Contract	4.44	4.29	6.55	3.97
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Coffee-A (No. 7)	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Sept. 23	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Sept. 24	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Sept. 25	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Sept. 26	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Sept. 27	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Sept. 28	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Sept. 28 close	3.90 t	3.90 t	4.32 t	3.70 t
Week's range	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Previous week	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Week Sept. 30, 1939	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
Contract	3.90	3.90	4.32	3.70
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Coffee-D (Santos No. 4)	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Sept. 23	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Sept. 24	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Sept. 25	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Sept. 26	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Sept. 27	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Sept. 28	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Sept. 28 close	5.66 t	5.45 t	5.65 t	5.11 t
Week's range	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Previous week	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Week Sept. 30, 1939	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
Contract	5.66	5.45	5.65	5.11
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Copper	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Sept. 23	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Sept. 24	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Sept. 25	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Sept. 26	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Sept. 27	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Sept. 28	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Sept. 28 close	10.80 t	10.61 t	10.56 t	10.15 t
Week's range	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Previous week	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Week Sept. 30, 1939	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
Contract	10.80	10.61	10.56	10.15
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Cottonseed Oil	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Sept. 23	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Sept. 24	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Sept. 25	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Sept. 26	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Sept. 27	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Sept. 28	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Sept. 28 close	5.51 t	5.37 t	5.41 t	5.30 t
Week's range	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Previous week	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Week Sept. 30, 1939	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
Contract	5.51	5.37	5.41	5.30
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Hides	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Sept. 23	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Sept. 24	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Sept. 25	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Sept. 26	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Sept. 27	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Sept. 28	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Sept. 28 close	10.40 t	10.31 t	9.85 t	9.71 t
Week's range	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Previous week	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Week Sept. 30, 1939	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
Contract	10.40	10.31	9.85	9.71
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Rubber-No. 1 Standard	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Sept. 23	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Sept. 24	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Sept. 25	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Sept. 26	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Sept. 27	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Sept. 28	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Sept. 28 close	19.20 t	19.04 t	19.04 t	18.98 t
Week's range	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Previous week	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Week Sept. 30, 1939	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
Contract	19.20	19.04	19.04	18.98
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16

	Sept.	Dec.	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low
Rubber-New Standard	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Sept. 23	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Sept. 24	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Sept. 25	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Sept. 26	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Sept. 27	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Sept. 28	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Sept. 28 close	19.05 t	19.05 t	19.81 t	18.60 t
Week's range	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Previous week	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Week Sept. 30, 1939	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
Contract	19.05	19.05	19.81	18.60
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 27	Au. 16

Jan.	1.82	1.79	1.81@1.82	1.90	1.77	2.12	May 13	1.71	Aug. 16	2.36	2.28
Mar.	1.88	1.86	1.87@1.88	1.87	1.82	2.16	May 13	1.76	May 22	2.47	2.28
May	1.92	1.91	1.91@1.92	1.91	1.87	2.19	May 13	1.79	Aug. 16	2.52	2.33
July	1.99	1.94	1.95@1.96	1.94	1.91	2.00	July 1	1.82	July 24	2.55	2.33
Sept., 1941.	1.99	1.98	1.98@2.00	1.98	1.95	1.99	Sept. 24	1.92	Sept. 9	2.58	2.43
Contracts traded 477 504 776											
Sugar—No. 4 ("World")											
Mar.	78	78½	77½@78	77	76	1.64	Mar. 13	73	Apr. 10	80½	78

Canadian Wheat Carryover to Top 550,000,000 Bushels

DESPITE the great amount of discussion concerning the deterioration of the farm situation, the actual income available to farmers during the first seven months of 1940 was 30 per cent higher than it was in the corresponding seven months of 1939. In view of the space (both in these columns and in the Canadian press) devoted to picturing a dark outlook for the farmer, the income estimates, shown in the accompanying table, might appear to be a direct refutation of that picture. This is far from being the case.

The truth of the matter is that, despite the facts that cash receipts by farmers were 30 per cent higher in the first seven months of this year over those of the same period last year (receipts from crops were 67 per cent higher, from animals 21 per cent more), supplies of wheat and other grains have been piling up in warehouses, farm products prices have been receding in the last three to four months and the Wheat Board has had to fix the minimum wheat price at 70 cents a bushel. There is also the fact that the estimates shown in the table compare 1940 receipts with those of 1939 (1938 crop), which was a drought year. Actually income in the first five months of the 1939 crop year (August-December, 1939) was about 30 per cent higher than in the remaining seven months (January-July, 1940).

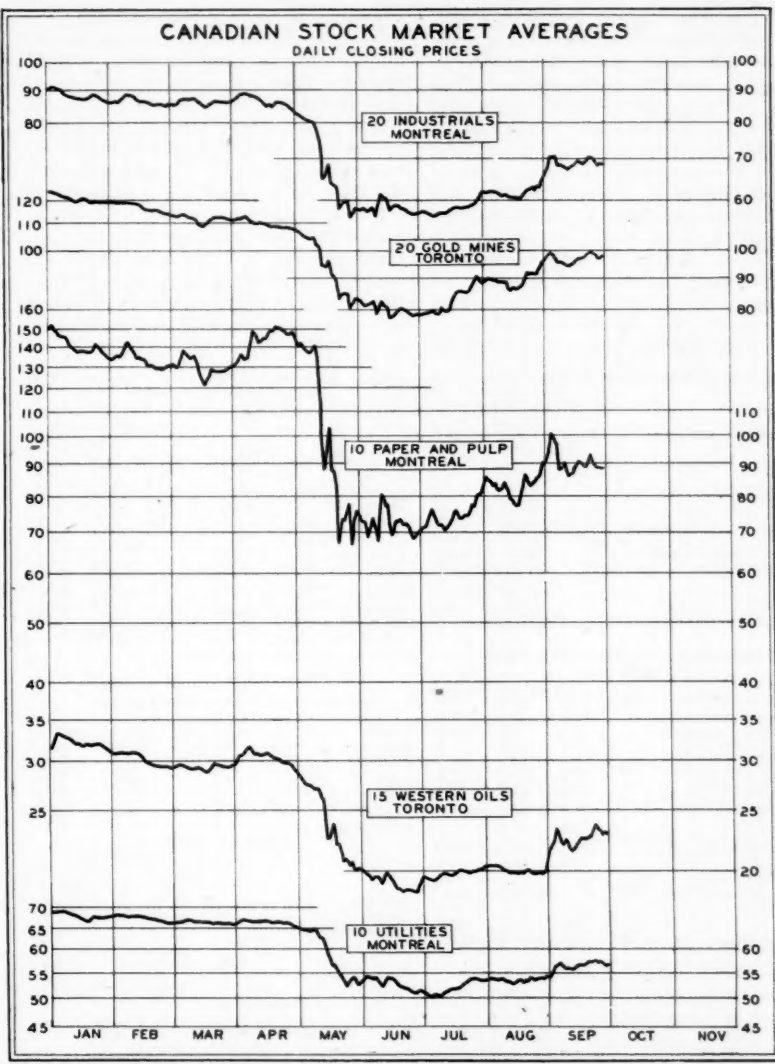
RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS, 1940

(Percentage changes over the corresponding months of 1939)

	Crops	Animals	Total
January	138%	118%	122%
February	246	117	133
March	152	118	127
April	151	145	148
May	125	110	112
June	164	119	127
July	220	126	143
Total	167	121	130

But probably the main point that should be made is that, while farm income was materially higher for the 1939-40 season, it will probably recede substantially during the 1940-41 season. This can easily be illustrated in the case of wheat. First crop estimates place the total at 561,104,000 bushels, as compared with about 490,000,000 bushels produced in the preceding

Or One Whole Year's Crop



year. The new crop is expected to be the second highest in Canadian history, the peak having been 566,728,000 in 1928. There is a possibility that even the 1928 record may fall.

Disposing of a crop in excess of 560,000,000 bushels on top of a carry-over (as of July 31, 1940) of 300,740,000 is a most difficult problem. The Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics places domestic "utilization" of wheat from all sources at 130,000,000 bushels and total exports at a possible 180,000,000. The prospective carry-over, then, on July 31, 1941, is likely to exceed 550,000,000 bushels. The accompanying table details the estimated disposition of the 1940 wheat crop. It is enlightening to quote from the government's own report on wheat prospects. "This calculation (shown in the table) emphasizes the prospect of a carry-over at July 31, 1941, which will more than tax existing storage capacity."

DISPOSITION OF 1940 CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

	Bushels
Total carryover, July 31, 1940	300,740,000
First estimate, 1940 crop	561,104,000
Total available	861,844,000
Domestic utilization	130,000,000
Total exports	180,000,000
Prospective carryover, July 31, 1941	551,844,000

Total disposition 861,844,000

It also should be noted that the first crop estimates for all field crops indicate increased production for every crop but rye, and the number of hogs on the farm is the largest in history. As we indicated last week, the decline in marketings of agricultural commodities is now evident in the car loading figures where loadings of grains and grain products are far behind those of last year.

The final figures have been released for the August foreign trade totals. Total domestic exports (\$110,600,000) scored a new high record in November, 1929, as we have remarked in a previous issue. August imports, at \$96,800,000, were the largest, with the exception of May, 1940, since May, 1930. The balance of merchandise trade for the month gained a bit over that for July, rising to \$14,500,000 from \$12,000,000. The details have not yet been

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, Sept. 28

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last
95 Abitibi	60	50	50
296 Abitibi pf 4%	4%	4%	4%
1,300 AP Cons.	17	14	17
13,600 Aldermac	30	18 1/2	19
15 Algoma Stl	11	11	11
6,500 Anglo Cdn	66	58	64
2,500 Ashley	4%	4%	4%
2,400 Astoria Qu 3	3	3	3
5,916 Aunor	180	164	170
1,000 Bagmac	5%	5%	5%
3,823 Bankfield	9	8 1/2	9 1/2
35 Bank Mont	190	180	190
22 Bank Tor.	220	220	220
4,300 Base Met.	10	8 1/2	10
125 BathPw A	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
1,100 Bear Expt	5	5	5
26 Beatty 1 pf 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
741 Beauharnois	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
314 Bell Phone	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
18,100 Bigdoo	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1,672 Big Missou	4	4	4
115 BlueRib pf 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,500 Bobjo	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
950 Bralorne	102 1/2	95	102 1/2
712 Brazil Tr.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
454 BrewDist.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1,503 B A Oil	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
96 BC Pw A	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
35,700 Broulan	5	5	5
5,900 Brown Oil	12	11	11
1,450 Buff Ank	480	480	480
125 Build Prod.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
5 Burlington Stl	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
4,558 Calgary Ed	145	135	145
1,500 Calmont	26	24	24
945 Can Cem	6	6	6
5 C M pf 10 1/2	103	103	103
85 Can Mailing	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
75 Can N Pw	12	10 1/2	10 1/2
132 Can Packrs	89	89	89
31 CanP	135	131	131
83 Can Steam	43	41 1/2	41 1/2
272 Can Stm pf 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
37 Can Wire A	57	56	56

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last
150 CanWire B	19	18 1/2	19
25 Cdn Brew	150	150	150
205 Cdn Br pf 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
36 Cdn Bk	160	155	155
25 Cdn Can	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
70 Cdn Can A	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
318 Cdn Car	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
35 Cdn Car pf 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
100 Cdn Celanese	31	31	31
310 Cdn ClnA	200	200	200
100 Cdn Locom	9	8 1/2	9
500 Cdn Malar	50	50	50
1,015 C P R	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
15 Cdn Wiread	18	18	18
300 Cariboo	215	210	210
60 Carnatn pf 11 1/2	118	118	118
500 Castl Treth	60	60	60
2,500 Cent Pat.	185	185	185
10,000 Cent Port	7	6 1/2	7
17,102 Chesterville	91	91	91
1,000 Chromium	19	19	19
7,500 CochenWill	58	52	58
390 Cockshutt	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
300 Coniagras	125	125	125
2,200 Conaurum	137	130	130
17 Cons Bak.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
820 Cons Smelt	40	38 1/2	39 1/2
47 Cons Gas	161	161	161
37 Cosmos	27	26	26
125 Cub Arien	100	100	100
6,100 DaviesPete	15	13 1/2	13 1/2
866 Dome	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
11 Dom Bank	187	187	187
795 Dom Fdry	24 1/2	24	24
1,345 Dom Stl B	9 1/2	9	9
311 Dom Stores	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
20 Dom Tar	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
10 DomTar pf 8 1/2	87	87	87
40 Dom Wool	150	150	150
425 DomWin pf 6	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,000 Duquesne	2	2	2

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last
7,000 East Crest	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
15,410 E Malar	345	320	330
85 East Steel	14	14	14
4,375 Eldorado	38	34	34
310 Eng Elec B	5	4 1/2	5
22 Equit Life	4	4	4
725 Fairbridge	270	265	268
1,100 Fan Farm	27 1/2	26	26 1/2
16,700 Fed Klr.	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
900 Fed Pete	38	38	38
100 Fleet Aircr.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1,168 Ford A	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
8,600 Francosur	40 1/2	38	38
15 Gat Pw pf	90	80 1/2	80 1/2
140 G S Ware	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1,000 Gill Lake	4	4	4
1,800 God's Lake	37	35	35
12,900 Goldale	15	12	14 1/2
500 Gold Belt	20	20	20
16,000 Gold Eagle	7	6	6
14,300 Gold Gate	13	10 1/2	10 1/2
2,500 Goodfish	4	4	4
255 Goodyear	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
64 Gdyp pf	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
2,000 GranBousq	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,000 Grandoro	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
5 Gr Lak vt	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
20 GrL vt pf	18	18	18
200 GrningWire	12	12	12
3,000 Gunner	40	40	40
404 Gypsum	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
500 Haler swa	1	1	1
440 Hm Bridge	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
5 Hm Cot pf 3 1/2	35	35	35
100 Hrd Carpet	3	3	3
11,425 Hard Rock	98	90	98
3,000 Harker	6	6	6
100 H & Dauch	12	12	12
704 Hollinger	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
12,470 Home Oil	210	185	195
3,000 Homestead	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5,000 Howey	29	27	27
143 Hud Met pf 100 1/2	14	14	14
11 Hur & Erie	66	62	62
20 HuA200pf 13	10	10	10
27 Imp Bank	192 1/2	191	191
1,876 Imp Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
465 ImpTob	15	14	14
3,200 Inspirat'n	25	23	23
510 Int Met A	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
866 Dome	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
25 Int M A pf	98	98	98
1,840 Int Nickel	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
4,673 Int Pete	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
20 Int Util A	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
100 Int Util B	20	20	20
15,500 Jack Wait	27	22	22
2,234 Jellisco	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
5 Kelvator	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
17,745 Kerr Ad.	270	262	264

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last
5,000 Kirk Hud	14	12	14
9,950 Kirk Lake	90	85	95
598 Lake Shore	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
100 Lake Sulph	150	150	150
75 Lake Wds	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
217 Loma G	515	515	515
3,900 Lapa Cad	7	7	7
35 Laura Sec	11	11	11
3,000 Label Oro	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
30 Legare pf	6	6	6
2,375 Little L L	215	200	210
375 Loblaw A	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
124 Loblaw B	25 1/2	24 1/2	25
4,205 Macassa	330	340	345
27,082 McL Coc	250	230	250
30,143 Made RLK	47	43	44
21,050 Malarie G	115	105	107
5,000 Man & E	1	1	1
809 M Leaf M	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
318 M L Mill pf 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1,115 Massey-Har	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
455 Mas-Har pf 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
110 McColl	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
500 McDon Seg	11	11	11
285 McIntyre	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5,625 McKen R	95	95	95
1,800 McWatters	30	30	30
125 Merc M new	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
500 Model Oils	20	20	20
50 Mon Klt	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
50 Mon Klt pf 70	61	61	61
6,150 Moneta	63	57	57
358 Moore Corp	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
15 MooreCorA	175	175	175
14,000 Mor Kirk	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
15 Nat Groc	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
35 Nat Groc pf 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
1,000 Nat Petrol	5	5	5
260 Nat Stl Car	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
71,850 Naybob	25	23 1/2	23 1/2
290 Nipissing	105	105	105
2,135 Noranda	58	56	56
1,748 Omega	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
1,000 Nordon Oil	4	4	4
524 North Can	62	60	60
1,545 O'Brien	94	94	94
7,500 Ocala Oil	95	95	95
1,748 Omega	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
5 Ont Loan	108	108	108
2,000 Oro Plata	32	32	32
10 Ottawa Car	10	10	10
6,500 Pacalta Oils	5	4	4
20 PageHesey	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1,460 Pamour	120	120	120
3,500 Partan Mal	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
7,400 Paymaster	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
3,800 Perron	180	170	170

OUTLOOK FOR INDUSTRIAL PROFITS

LETTER #19

The latest issue of our weekly world economic and investment survey will be mailed on request.

Inquiries invited regarding complete service.

Batten, Ross & Company
GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES
1915 Metropolitan Bldg. TORONTO CANADA

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

STOCKS	
Sales	High Low
3,100 *Pick Crow	285 275
200 Pioneer	210 205
3,700 *Pow Rou	92 92
2,108 *PrairieRoy	11 11
5,500 *Premier	100 99
1,160 Pt. Metals	10 10
24,200 *Ranch	192 192
1,600 Reno Gold	18 15
7,500 *Roche Lk.	4 3
15 Royal Bk.	160 160
100 *Ranch	10 10
18 Rus Ind pt.165	165 165
3,350 *St Anth.	10 10
10 St Lw C	16 16
3,300 *St. Anthony	194 194
3,700 *Sand River	7 6
3,300 *Senator R	27 24
105 Shawinigan	19 18
100 *Shawinigan	18 18
10,822 *Sherritt G	77 75
179 *Sigma	650 650
5 Silverwoods	3 3
4 Silverwoods	3 3
8 SimpsonB	5 5
40 Simcoe pt.	99 99
7,150 *Slack Gold	61 59
1,000 *Slack Mal.	48 44
3,500 *Slave Lake	2 2
2,000 *StorwEndPt	2 2
54 Stan Can.	12 12
34 Steel Can.	74 74
6,226 *Steel Can.	74 74
13,400 *StrawLake	6 4
1,000 *Straw Lake R	14 14
1,100 *Sun Basin	11 10
1,000 *Sullivan	65 65
5 Superall pt	72 72
1,500 *Sylvanite	245 234
1,425 *Teck Hu	325 325

published, but one can rest assured that the balance was still heavily in favor of the United States and against the United Kingdom.

For the first eight months of the year, total exports (including re-exports) came to \$760,000,000, up \$205,000,000 and 37 per cent over the \$555,000,000 exported last year in the same period. Imports rose even more rapidly—as usual with most countries at war. In the first eight months of 1940, Canada bought some \$682,000,000 worth of foreign goods, as compared with \$442,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1939. The gains here were \$241,000,000 and 54.5 per cent. Consequently the active (export) balance of merchandise trade slumped to \$78,000,000 this year from \$114,000,000 last.

Herein lies a good part of the reason why the Canadian "free" dollar has not reached the official rate. The balance of current merchandise trade is weakening, and with it the supply of free dollars is expanding. But this is a minor reason, for American exporters undoubtedly bill their goods in United States currency.

But the easing of certain foreign exchange restrictions in Canada has probably been more active in supplying the New York foreign exchange market with free Canadian dollars. A ruling of the board that all Canadian securities purchased after Jan. 8, 1940, may be sold and the proceeds thereof transferred into American dollars at the unofficial rate in New York has undoubtedly stepped up trading in Canadian shares and has brought about an increased supply of free dollars. There are a lot of other sources of "free" dollars, such as deposits of American citizens and companies which may be freely repatriated but at the unofficial rate, and these help to explain why the Canadian dollar in New York has not moved up to the official rate just as the pound sterling has.

To the long list of new all-time high records that have been scored since the declaration of war must be added the exportation of lumber. During August, 281,529,000 board feet of boards and planks were sent out of Canada. This was the greatest total ever shipped abroad in the history of the Dominion (or at least since 1919, our records go back only that far). The United Kingdom has become the chief market for lumber since the Scandinavian peninsula has been cut off. Shipments to the United States have also improved.

The output of electric power fell to 2,500,179,000 kilowatt hours in August from 2,615,232,000 in the preceding month, but was well above the turnout for August, 1939, which was 2,293,032,000 kilowatt hours. There was a slight decline in power exports to the United States, but the decisive factor was the slump in deliveries of

so-called secondary power to electric boilers, which largely reflects the activity of newsprint mills. Deliveries to electric boilers dropped from 519,578 kilowatt hours in July to 366,951 in August. The use of secondary power, incidentally, has run behind that in 1939, presumably because of the heavy demand for firm or primary power.

Power company earnings should show some moderate improvement inasmuch as output in the first eight months of this year has been approximately 10 per cent higher than it was during the same period of 1939. Whether or not the increase in gross earnings can be passed on to net is another matter. If it can, more than likely additional net income will be absorbed by taxes anyway.

The iron and steel industry continued near-capacity operations, according to the August reports. About 172,000 tons of steel ingots and castings were produced, the second highest monthly output in his-

tory, the highest having occurred in May of this year. During July, 169,577 tons were turned out and during August, 1939, 122,000. The industry is really a business man's paradise. No worry about markets or sales. Demand is bound to be active for the duration.

Activity in pig iron was also high, but here there occurred what may be termed in these times as a real let-down. Output fell some 7,000 tons to 89,000 in August from 96,000 in July. Last year in August production was 70,000 tons. Nothing much can be made of this decline, however, in view of the high rate of production and the obviously continued heavy demand.

In interpreting the volume of trading on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges which are given regularly in tabular form on these pages, we urge that traders keep in mind that those Exchanges are adding one more hour to their trading day. Trading hours will now extend from

10 A. M. to 4 P. M. because of the change-over to Eastern standard time in New York. Canada is continuing with daylight saving. S. L. MILLER.

Book Review

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

By Carl Bergithon, M. A.

Within the confines of eighty pages, Mr. Bergithon, public relations chief of the Montreal Stock Exchange, has been able to describe clearly and adequately the functions and operations of a Canadian Stock Exchange. Of course that Exchange happens to be the one the author is closely associated with and, therefore, knows most about. This only adds to the value of the book. Its contents are all the more authoritative and accurate.

Practically everything the American investor would like to know about the Montreal Stock Exchange may be found here. Trading methods, the kinds of orders, credit facilities and credit transactions, including settlement periods, margin requirements (one-third of the purchase price at the present time), arbitrage, etc., are related in a manner which even the neophyte could easily understand, no less the seasoned investor. In addition, there is a short history of the Montreal Exchange, its organization and administration, its listing requirements, and two chapters on the course of security prices from the end of 1929 through the first several months of the war.

For the investor who is especially interested in the safeguards for and protection of the public, the appendices giving (1) the Quebec Securities Act, as appended to the by-laws of the Exchange, and (2) "a memorandum of certain principles of law applicable to the relationship of broker and customer * * *" also taken from the by-laws of the Montreal Stock Exchange, should be of definite value. So should the chapter covering this subject.

It would appear that one of the chief safeguards is the use of independent auditors who make one permanent audit of the books of the Exchange members and one surprise audit wherein the date of audit is not announced. In regard to pools, we quote this significant passage, " * * * a pool operation is a legitimate transaction with which the Exchange neither can nor wishes to interfere, so long as there is no attempt to manipulate market prices." How simple a statement this, compared with the involved language of the American Securities Act and the SEC regulations on "manipulation." The same purpose is accomplished nevertheless. The book in itself is a valuable contribution to the literature on the Stock Exchange and fills a void long obtaining in regard to security trading north of the border.

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

	Week Ended Sept. 21, 1940.	Sept. 14, 1940.	Sept. 23, 1939.
Grain and products.....	10,596	9,866	21,802
Livestock.....	1,871	1,888	1,237
Coal.....	6,891	6,452	7,130
Coke.....	489	459	914
Lumber.....	4,072	4,090	2,569
Pulpwood.....	1,584	1,405	999
Pulp and paper.....	2,613	2,348	2,480
Other forest products.....	2,039	1,845	1,762
Iron.....	3,597	3,606	3,393
L. c. merchandise.....	13,991	13,989	13,822
Miscellaneous.....	15,679	15,851	15,699
Total.....	63,422	61,779	72,157
Total.....	86.1	83.2	95.0

1928=100; adjusted for seasonal variation.

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)

	Sept. 20, 1940.	Sept. 13, 1940.	Sept. 22, 1939.
All commodities.....	83.0	82.9	77.9
Vegetable products.....	69.9	70.3	68.5
Animal products.....	78.9	78.8	78.5
Textile products.....	83.6	83.5	69.6
Wood and paper.....	91.1	91.0	81.4
Iron products.....	106.0	105.8	98.7
Nonferrous metals.....	77.2	77.2	74.7
Nonmetallic minerals.....	90.6	90.4	84.8
Chemicals.....	90.4	90.3	80.2
Canadian farm products.....	64.1	64.4	65.4
Industrial materials.....	79.2	78.8	74.0
Sensitive.....	65.6	65.4	65.4

*Woody, Gundy & Co.'s index for Sept. 25, and Sept. 15, 1940, and Sept. 27, 1939, respectively. *Revised.

Dominion Bond Prices and Yields

	Long Term.	Short Term.	Aver. Term.	Long Term.	Short Term.	Aver. Term.
Sept. 4.101.20	101.25	102.71	3.28	1.45	2.56	
Sept. 5.101.20	101.25	102.71	3.28	1.45	2.56	
Sept. 6.101.20	101.25	102.71	3.28	1.45	2.56	
Sept. 7.101.20	101.21	102.72	3.28	1.48	2.56	
Sept. 8.101.22	101.21	102.72	3.27	1.48	2.56	
Sept. 9.101.22	101.21	102.72	3.27	1.47	2.56	
Sept. 10.101.22	101.21	102.72	3.27	1.47	2.56	
Sept. 11.101.22	101.21	102.72	3.27	1.47	2.56	
Sept. 12.101.22	101.21	102.72	3.27	1.47	2.56	
Sept. 13.101.22	101.21	102.72	3.27	1.47	2.56	
Sept. 14.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 15.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 16.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 17.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 18.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 19.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 20.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 21.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 22.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 23.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 24.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 25.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 26.101.10	101.19	102.72	3.29	1.49	2.58	
Sept. 27.101.05	101.57	102.68	3.29	1.59	2.64	
Sept. 28.101.05	101.57	102.68	3.29	1.59	2.64	

*Changes in price and yield due to dropping one issue from the averages.

Sources: A. E. Ames & Co.

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

(Adjusted for seasonal variation and long-time trend)

	Aug., 1940.	July, 1940.	Aug., 1939.
Freight car loadings.....	74.8	76.8	67.9
Electric power production.....	93.9	92.5	89.3
Automobile production.....	84.0	70.6	28.6
Newsprint production.....	85.1	89.5	66.5
Steel ingot production.....	136.2	129.6	99.4
Pig iron production.....	100.1	118.3	75.8
Coal production.....	113.1	107.8	107.8
Rubber imports.....	39.9	39.9	39.9
Cotton imports.....	73.1	73.1	73.1
Flour production.....	81.7	87.5	87.5
Cattle slaughtered.....	61.2	55.3	108.9
Hogs slaughtered.....	211.7	184.7	155.5
Board and plank exports.....	147.8	139.6	130.6
Building permits.....	29.4	30.4	26.5
Combined index.....	99.8	78.6	78.6

*Subject to revision. *Revised.

Montreal Stock Exchange

DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	10 Sept. 23.	10 Sept. 22.	15 Sept. 21.
1940.			
Sept. 23.....	57.2	69.8	91.1
Sept. 24.....	57.5	70.3	93.1
Sept. 25.....	57.0	70.2	89.8
Sept. 26.....	57.3	69.4	88.6
Sept. 27.....	56.9	68.8	88.3
Sept. 28.....	56.7	69.0	88.4
Sept. 30.....	56.9	68.9	88.4

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended— Sept. 28, 1940.	Sept. 30, 1939.
Monday.....	22,700	144,200
Tuesday.....	18,500	186,300
Wednesday.....	11,700	169,800
Thursday.....	8,500	102,200
Friday.....	8,600	92,700
Saturday.....	7,500	66,200
Total.....	77,500	765,000

Toronto Stock Exchange

DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	20 Sept. 23.	20 Sept. 22.	15 West. Sept. 21.
1940.			
Sept. 23.....	105.0	98.6	22.8
Sept. 24.....	105.4	99.2	23.8
Sept. 25.....	104.6	98.6	23.3
Sept. 26.....	104.1	98.2	23.2
Sept. 27.....	103.2	97.2	22.8
Sept. 28.....	103.0	97.5	23.0
Sept. 30.....	103.0	98.1	23.0

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended— Sept. 28, 1940.	Sept. 30, 1939.
Monday.....	175,000	434,000
Tuesday.....	226,000	487,000
Wednesday.....	125,000	513,000
Thursday.....	127,000	254,000
Friday.....	121,000	204,000
Saturday.....	61,000	204,000
Total.....	835,000	2,103,000

Week Ended

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	High.	Low.	Last.
Sales.			
5 Agnew pt. 107	107	107	107
30 AP Grain.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
345 Algonia.....	11.11	11	11
19 Algonia.....	87	87	87
370 Aabes.....	18	18	18
85 A Brew.....	17	15 1/2	15 1/2
358 Bathurst.....	12	11 1/4	11 1/4
228 Bell.....	156	153 1/2	153 1/2
725 Brasil.....	5	5	5
180 B Pow.....	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
50 Bruck.....	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
155 Brdg Pro.....	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
400 Bulolo.....	15 1/2	15	15
1,038 Can Cem.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
351 Can Cem pf 9 1/4	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
196 Can Frg.....	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
125 Can Frg B.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
175 Can N Pow.....	104	104	104
301 Can SS.....	4 1/4	4	4
218 Can SS pf.....	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
50 Cdn Brnz.....	36	36	36
50 Cdn Brnz pf 102	102	102	102
360 Cdn Car.....	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
95 Cdn Car pf 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
170 Cel.....	32	32	32
10 Cel pf.....	125	124 1/2	125
1 Cdn Cott pf 100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
30 CF Inv.....	10	10	10
165 Alcohol A.....	180	185	182
125 Alcohol B.....	185	185	185
3,030 C P R.....	5 1/4	5	5
25 Cockshutt.....	6	6	6
550 Crowl.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
35 Crown Cork.....	27 1/2	27	27
35 Seagram.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
25 Seagram pf 88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
210 Dom Brd.....	28 1/2	28	28

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	High.	Low.	Last.
Sales.			
200 Dm Coal pf 20	20	20	20
112 Dom Gls.....	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4
10 Dom Gls pf 148	148	148	148
640 Dom S&B.....	9 1/4	9	9
120 Dom Tar.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
10 Dom Tar pf 87	87	87	87
70 Dom Tex.....	85	85	85
6 Dom Tex pf 146	146	146	146
335 Dryden.....	6	6	6
50 Enam & Ht.....	3	3	3
5 Eng El.....	30	30	30
711 Eng El B.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
35 Fndm.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
55 Gattineau.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
30 Gatin pf.....	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
10 Gatin pf.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
540 G SUI war.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
60 GStI war pf 90	90	90	90
5 Gdeyear pf.....	55	55	55
100 Gypsum.....	4	4	4
175 H Bridge.....	5 1/2	5	5
370 Hingr.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
30 How Smith.....	15	15	15
50 How Sm pf 104	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
355 Hud By M.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
705 Imp Oil.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
374 Imp Tob.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
65 Int Bronze.....	16	16	16
50 Int Brnz pf 22	22	22	22
1,986 Nickel.....	39	36 1/4	36 1/4
230 Int Pete.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
300 Int Pow.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
80 Lake Wds.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
15 Lang.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
15 Lindsay.....	2	2	2
5 Lindsay pf.....	4	4	4

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	High.	Low.	Last.
Sales.			
180 Massey.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

Financial News of the Week

On Sept. 24 Anaconda Copper Mining Company and others advanced the domestic price of copper one-half cent to 12 cents per pound. On Sept. 5 the company had advanced the price from 11 to 11½ cents.

In the background was a swiftly mounting demand, users impatiently attempting to cover their requirements with the huge needs of the national defense program spurring them on. Domestic sales were pushed through to new high records, reaching, according to the American Metal Market, a total of 248,556 tons in the first twenty-seven days of September.

Meanwhile Japanese interests, fearing a copper embargo would follow the ban on scrap iron and steel were reported in the market on a large scale.

Into this situation stepped Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson with the warning that since "there is no justification for the recent unstable price situation" the government might have to intervene.

The new 12-cent price is identical with that of a year ago, is a half-cent less than the price endorsed by the Administration in 1937 and five cents less than the peak price reached in that same year.

Praiseworthy as any official attempt to prevent a repetition of the glutting reported in 1937, and again last Fall, may seem, it is evident that this instability Mr. Henderson talks about is something that cannot be precisely defined. And since the fortunes of such a company as Anaconda are linked so closely with price, appraisal of its earnings prospects at the moment is hardly a science that could be termed exact.

For the first six months of this year the company did report net income amounting to \$17,549,546, or \$2.02 per share, as against \$7,170,336, or 83 cents a share, for the corresponding period of 1939. The \$2.02 per share, moreover, is after \$2,000,000, or 23 cents per share, reserved for excess profits tax and other contingencies.

However, elimination of France as a market for its foreign output has not increased the substantial earnings which the company had been deriving from its low-cost mines in Chile and Mexico. In this country Anaconda owns outright the American Brass Company, largest fabricator of brass and copper products. It has a 68 per cent interest in Anaconda Wire and Cable Company.

Zinc also was included in Mr. Henderson's warning, and so the squeeze is also applied to the New Jersey Zinc Company, largest producer in this country. In recent years New Jersey's profits have fluctuated with the course of zinc and copper prices.

Half of the company's output is sold as zinc oxide to tire and paint makers, while the rest is sold as metal. It has an advantage in the possession of large reserves of lead-free zinc ore and also controls a re-tort process which permits production of metal of unusually high grade.

Moreover, the company has no foreign properties. Its only substantial revenue derived from abroad is royalties from the use of its patented vertical retort process.

For the first six months of this year New Jersey Zinc reported net income of \$3,318,268, or \$1.69 per share, as against \$2,047,648, or \$1.04 per share, in the first half of 1939.

The interests of American Smelting and Refining Company are world-wide, and since the British blockade tightened around the European market it has been having some trouble in selling the metals it produces in Mexico as well as those

smelted in this country from foreign ores on a custom basis.

However, in recent months, operations on domestic ore have been reported as at a high level, and with sales keeping pace with output profits are understood to be substantial. Lead, one of the company's most important items produced in this country, also was included in Commissioner Henderson's warning.

On Sept. 23 the company advanced the price of lead 10 points to five cents a pound. That is a half cent less than the price a year ago and 2½ cents less than the peak in 1937.

For the first six months of 1940 American Smelting and Refining reported net income of \$6,405,920, or \$2.12 per share, as against \$5,429,674, or \$1.68 per share, in the comparable period of the preceding year.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parenthesis Give Date of Last Previous Item

Allied Chemical & Dye (8-22-40)—An increase of 7 cents an hour for all hourly employees on the payroll of Solvay Process Company, subsidiary, as of March 20, 1940, has become effective. Minimum hourly rate at the plant was established at 40 cents an hour. It had been 37 cents an hour.

American Car and Foundry (9-12-40)—It is reported company has booked an additional order from British for 12-inch shells and has received a contract for 1,000 ballast cars from Union Pacific Railroad. ACF, it is reported, has more than \$28,000,000 of tank business on its books, involving delivery of 1,522 tanks.

War Department has awarded a \$10,352,745 contract to this company for tanks.

American Locomotive (9-12-40)—War Department awarded a \$32,070,000 contract to this company for tanks. Backlog of company, not including United States Government tank orders, is understood currently to amount to around \$14,000,000.

American Smelting and Refining (6-27-40)—Company advanced price of lead 10 points to 5 cents a pound delivered, New York.

Anaconda (9-10-40)—American Brass Company, subsidiary, advanced basic prices roughly ½ cent a pound on brass and copper products. Company advanced domestic copper price ½ cent a pound to 12 cents.

Atlas Powder (9-5-40)—War Department announced award of a \$28,000,000 smokeless powder contract to Ravenna Ordnance Works, which is to be operated by this company for the Army.

Autocar (6-6-40)—Company has asked SEC for permission to withdraw its registration statement.

Baldwin Locomotive (9-12-40)—Consolidated unfilled orders as of Aug. 31 totaled \$58,438,743, as against \$44,215,790 on Jan. 1 and \$32,552,000 on Aug. 31, 1939.

War Department has awarded a \$33,335,500 contract to this company for tanks.

Bell Aircraft (9-26-40)—Company is understood to be considering a plan for leasing of Niagara Falls airport facilities to aid in expanding production under the national defense program.

Bendix Aviation (9-26-40)—War Department has announced award to this company of a \$10,000,000 contract for ammunition components.

Bethlehem Steel (9-10-40)—Bethlehem Steel Company, subsidiary, obtained a \$3,405,852 order from War Department for ordnance material.

Budd (Edward G.) Manufacturing (9-26-40)—War Department awarded a \$47,443 contract to this company for body assemblies for bombs and a \$2,704,000 contract for other ammunition components.

Budd Wheel (9-5-40)—War Department an-

DIVIDEND NOTICE

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

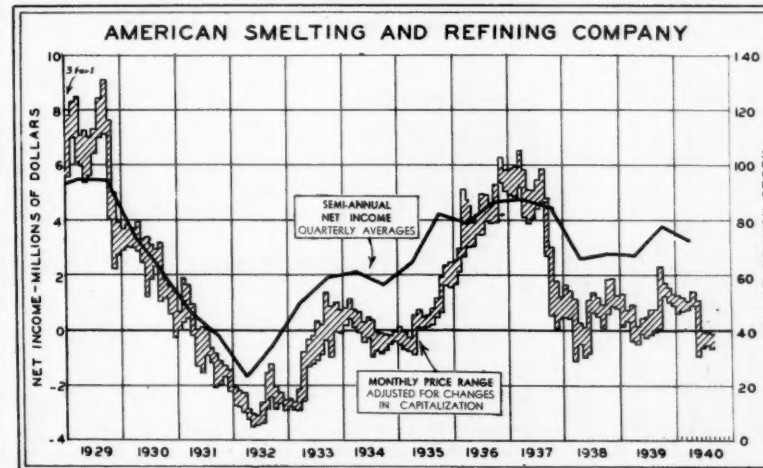
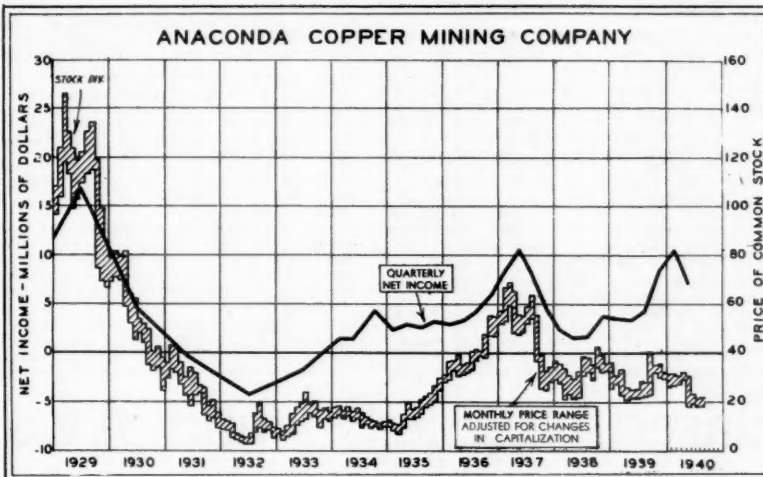
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 99

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on September 18, 1940, for the quarter ending September 30, 1940, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, California.



Anaconda Copper Mining Company

(Thousands)

Years Ended Dec. 31:	Gross Revenues	Cost of Sales	% Cost to Sales	Fixed Charges	Net Before Depreciation	Earned a Share	Div'ds Paid
1929	\$305,752	\$233,972	76.4	\$8,259	\$69,116	\$8.29	\$53,567
1930	179,333	150,903	84.3	4,091	18,322	2.07	34,314
1931	96,386	89,978	93.7	4,469	3,198	0.37	6,681
1932	52,296	59,868	115.3	5,572	16,556	0.19	...
1933	72,902	70,819	97.2	6,732	6,822	0.09	...
1934	99,150	87,366	88.1	4,763	1,926	0.22	...
1935	127,679	104,629	82.0	4,311	11,180	1.29	...
1936	160,883	135,201	83.8	4,207	15,882	1.83	10,843
1937	233,917	190,731	81.6	3,210	31,398	3.62	15,180
1938	144,207	123,294	85.4	2,854	9,543	1.10	4,337
1939	183,675	152,643	83.1	2,319	20,537	2.33	10,843
Years Ended Dec. 31:	Invested Capital	% Earned On Cap.	Net Property	Cash	Inventories	Working Capital	P. & L. Surplus
1929	\$602,852	11.5	\$466,241	\$16,157	\$117,435	\$89,209	\$112,034
1930	578,448	3.2	467,272	12,152	100,104	73,129	87,443
1931	547,648	0.6	467,389	6,363	93,117	42,011	69,614
1932	517,376	0.3	464,762	6,071	72,082	13,285	42,062
1933	511,556	0.1	459,689	6,576	65,917	12,716	37,999
1934	507,194	0.4	453,937	12,245	48,110	211	37,262
1935	509,626	2.0	447,486	17,869	48,323	66,572	48,164
1936	575,106	2.8	442,191	16,282	53,376	66,826	50,954
1937	573,034	5.5	438,509	13,692	74,826	79,785	66,102
1938	565,517	1.7	434,045	16,733	68,071	78,942	71,308
1939	567,615	3.6	338,392	30,156	69,826	91,421	78,827

d Deficit.

to a new high for Sept. 26, 130 per cent above a year ago.

Grumman Aircraft (9-12-40)—Company will build a windowless factory on site recently acquired at Bethpage, L. I.

Hercules Powder (9-19-40)—War Department announced award of a \$24,550,000 smokeless powder contract to Radford Ordnance Works, which is to be operated by this company for the Army.

Iron Fireman Mfg.—Entire capacity of company's Portland plant will be devoted to machining of parts for the 512 four-engined bombers ordered by the Army from Boeing. Coal-stoker operations will be moved to Cleveland.

Kennecott Copper (8-22-40)—Company advanced domestic copper price 1/4 cent a pound to 12 cents.

Mack Trucks (8-15-40)—Company announced a new line of heavy-duty trucks, tractors and six-wheel models designed expressly for heavy hauling.

Manitowoc Shipbuilding—Navy Department allotted \$1,000,000 to this company to expand its facilities.

Martin, Glenn L. (9-26-40)—War Department has awarded to this company a plane contract amounting to \$99,641,000.

Midvale (9-26-40)—Navy Department awarded a \$12,334,375 contract to company for ordnance material.

National Battery—It is reported that sales of company for four months ended Aug. 31, 1940, were approximately equal to the corresponding period of 1939. Profits, however, probably were slightly lower as result of increased taxes and the generally lower level of battery prices this year.

New York Air Brake (9-26-40)—It is reported that company has received an order for defense materials from United States Government involving about \$5,000,000.

North American Aviation (8-15-40)—Army has awarded a contract to this company for \$72,857,049 worth of airplanes. This company has completed plans for construction of a plant at Dallas to cost an estimated \$7,000,000.

Pettibone Mulliken—War Department announced award of a \$3,817,884 contract to company for artillery material.

Phelps Dodge (9-12-40)—Company advanced domestic copper price 1/4 cent a pound to 12 cents.

Pittsburgh Forgings—Greenville Steel Car Company, subsidiary, has received an order from Pere Marquette Railway Company for 100 auto-furniture cars.

Pullman (9-26-40)—Illinois Central Railroad Company has ordered 1,000 freight cars from Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, subsidiary.

Ralston Steel Car—Company has received an order from Norfolk & Western Railway Company for 500 gondola cars.

Remington Arms (8-22-40)—War Department awarded an \$8,700,000 contract to this company for small-arms ammunition.

Reynolds Metals (8-15-40)—It is reported that consolidated gross billings by this company in July were approximately 50 per cent above those for July, 1939, while August billings were 58 per cent greater than in the like month a year ago.

While it is not possible as yet to forecast third-quarter results accurately, it appears likely that the earnings for the period will compare favorably with those reported for the first quarter. This does not take into consideration any excess profits taxes. War Department awarded a \$1,493,100 contract to Robertshaw Thermostat Company, subsidiary, for ammunition components.

Ryan Aeronautical—Recent award of a \$5,355,087 contract to this company by the Army Air Corps will probably necessitate further expansion of its plant at Lindbergh Field, San Diego.

This contract, plus a \$2,074,000 award a month ago, brought government business received by Ryan to \$7,429,321, and raised the total backlog of unfilled orders to more than \$10,000,000.

St. Joseph Lead (8-7-40)—Company increased price of lead 10 points, making its new quotation 5.05 cents a pound, New York, and 4.85 cents, St. Louis.

Savage Arms (9-19-40)—War Department has awarded to this company a \$27,000,000 contract for small arms.

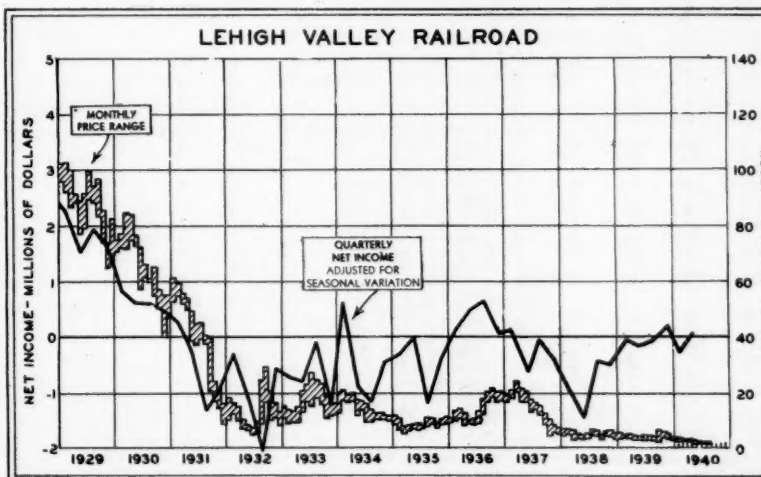
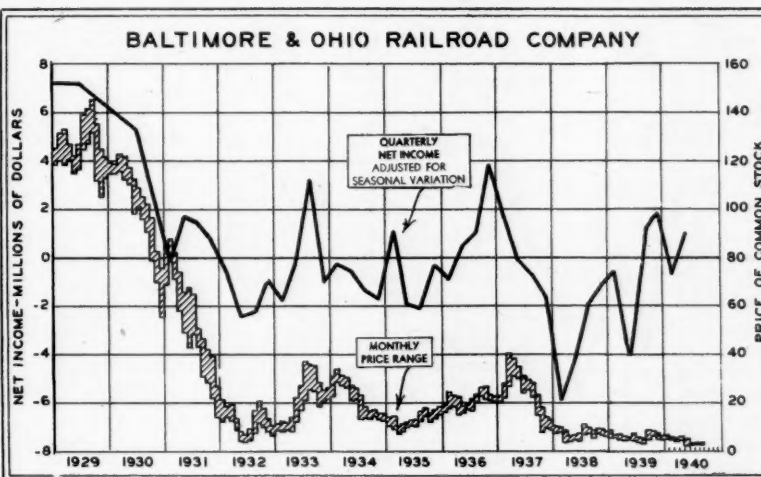
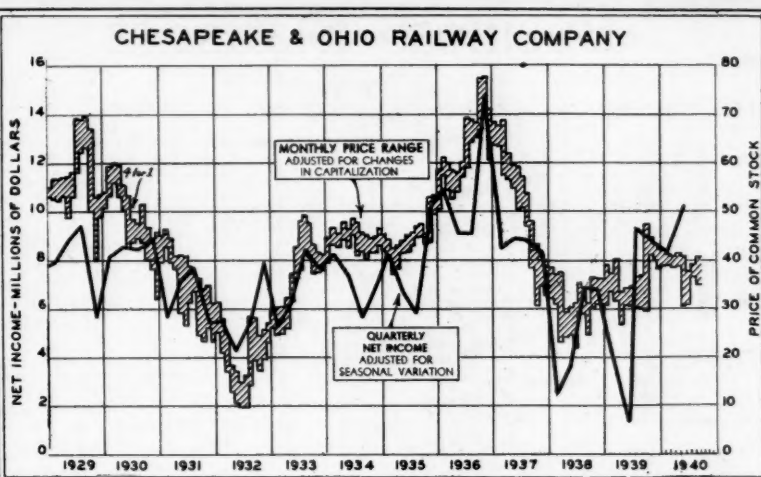
Seovill Mfg.—War Department has awarded a \$1,034,920 contract to this company for ammunition components.

Seiberling Rubber (12-28-39)—Company has booked \$500,000 contract from White Motor Company to supply bullet seal tubes and mud and snow tires for use on vehicles being manufactured for mobile units of United States Army.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (9-5-40)—Company has lowered tank car price of gasoline from 2/10 to 4/10 cent a gallon in New England and New York in line with lower quotations in the Gulf market. Company also made some tank wagon revisions in those areas where the market was not already depressed.

Sperry (9-26-40)—War Department has awarded a \$6,534,920 contract to Sperry Gyroscope, subsidiary, for fire-control equipment.

Standard Oil (New Jersey) (8-22-40)—Pending completion of a proceeding now under way, the cities of Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, have filed with Federal Power Commission a joint motion asking for an immediate order by the commission directing a reduc-



tion of approximately \$662,000 annually in the rates presently charged by the Hope Natural Gas Company to its affiliate, East Ohio Gas Company. Both companies are controlled by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Sunray Oil (3-8-39)—Company has arranged a \$4,000,000 first mortgage loan from five banks to provide additional working capital and refinance a \$2,500,000 loan.

Timken Detroit Axle (8-22-40)—War Department has awarded to this company a \$834,600 contract for artillery material.

Todd Shipyards (9-19-40)—Navy Department has awarded to Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, subsidiary, a \$4,600,000 contract for unspecified facilities.

United States Plywood—Net sales for August,

Continued on Page 454

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS

INDUSTRIALS

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1940.	Earnings.
	1939.	1940.
A. P. W. Paper Co., Inc.	\$1,192	\$130,193
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co.	July 31 gr.	115,829 m50,000
Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.	4 mo., Aug. 31.	133,576 181,444
Aviation Corp.	7 mo., June 30.	1347,280

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1939.	Earnings.
	1938.	1939.
Bentley Creamery Co.	Aug. 31 gr.	563,287 714,481 \$1.16 \$1.57
6 mo., Aug. 31.	785,249 1,063,653	1.42 2.17
12 mo., Aug. 31.	1,678,237 1,793,197	3.13 3.46
Cerro de Pasco Copper	v6 mo., June 30	1,582,000 766,000 1.41 .68
Claude Neon Lights and subs.	6 mo., June 30.	129,448
Consol. Laundrys Corp.	12 wks., Sept. 7	46,361 77,285 .10 .18
36 wks., Sept. 7	83,683 158,612	.16 .35
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co.	6 mo., June 30.	10,516 126,749
Davison Chemical Corp.	Yr., June 30.	135,431 1278,380
Francisco Sugar Co.	Yr., June 30.	1250,878 51,705 .15
Gamewell Co.	Aug. 31 gr.	102,035 94,175 .66 .57
Gellman Mfg. Co.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	31,139
Loft, Inc.	7 mo., July 31.	1,579,781 1.07
Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc.	6 mo., Aug. 3.	1391,063 1403,465
Madison Square Garden Corp.	Aug. 31 gr.	1167,276 1165,135
Masonite Corp.	12 wks., Aug. 31	629,851 461,746 1.13 .82
n Yr., Aug. 31.	1,659,348 1,163,050	2.91 1.99
Pacific Western Oil Corp.	June 30 gr.	14,009 315,133 .01 .31
6 mo., June 30.	75,249 462,669	.07 .46
Pittsburgh Forgings Co.	6 mo., June 30.	428,373 1.95
Randall Co.	Yr., June 30.	80,305 72,860 b.33 b.25

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1940.	Earnings.
	1939.	1940.
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	Yr., Aug. 31.	132,294 161,556 2.55 3.37
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co.	6 mo., Aug. 31.	248,339 243,296 h1.55 h1.52
Stauffer Corp.	Yr., July 31.	422,568 289,629 b11.34 b7.06
United States Plywood Corp.	July 31 gr.	176,247 111,459 h.80 h.50
United Electric Coal Companies	Yr., July 31.	174,432 167,197 h.33 h.32
United Merch. & Manuf., Inc.	Yr., June 30.	2,021,620 1,466,196 h3.37 h2.44
U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.	v8 mo., Aug. 31	3,204,017 2,657,306 3.99 2.96

UTILITIES

Alabama Power Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31.	\$3,453,487	\$3,986,702	...	
American Light & Traction:	12 mo., July 31	5,562,493	5,032,680	1.72	1.53
Arkansas Power & Light:	12 mo., Aug. 31	1,156,119	1,406,143		
Birmingham Electric Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	561,280	559,923		
Commonwealth & Southern Corp.:	8 mo., Aug. 31.	8,874,948	8,649,538	.06	.06
12 mo., Aug. 31.	13,639,046	13,034,923	.14	.12	
Consumers Power Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31.	10,863,982	9,346,681		
Continental Gas & Elec. Corp.:	12 mo., July 31.	4,091,645	3,586,296	12.92	10.57
Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates:	12 mo., Aug. 31.	3,405,677	525,040	s6.14	r2.13
Florida Power & Light:	12 mo., Aug. 31	2,332,719	1,545,301		
General Public Utilities, Inc.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	758,058	694,759		
Georgia Power Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	4,238,766	5,439,080		
Houston Lighting & Power Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	2,882,117	2,853,802		
Louisville Gas & Elec. (Ky.):	12 mo., Aug. 31	3,050,543	2,685,318		
Louisiana Power & Light Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	1,061,491	1,048,517		
Minnesota Power & Light Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	1,418,097	1,268,076		
Mississippi Power & Light Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	489,470	522,655		
Montana Power Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	4,168,249	2,991,908		
National Gas & Electric Corp.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	209,902	157,059		
Nebraska Power Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	1,658,768	1,882,627		
New Orleans Public Service, Inc.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	2,687,528	1,763,354		
Northern Indiana Public Service:	8 mo., Aug. 31.	1,857,481	1,455,171	.52	.31
12 mo., Aug. 31.	2,738,348	2,205,993	.75	.46	
Northern States Power Co. (Del.):	12 mo., July 31	6,560,914	5,207,226		
Northwestern Electric Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	496,106	550,322		
Northern States Power of Minn.:	12 mo., July 31	8,267,116	6,875,809		
Ohio Edison Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	4,193,524	4,183,130		
Pacific Power & Light Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	884,061	951,074		
Penn. Power & Light Co. and subs.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	8,868,543			
Portland Gas & Coke Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	200,622	234,282		
Sierra Pacific Power Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	739,410	735,831		
Southern Colorado Power Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	228,089	278,381		
Southern New England Telephone:	7 mo., July 31.	1,992,283	1,810,592		
Tampa Electric Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	1,491,418	1,506,756		
Texas Electric Service Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	1,555,576	1,161,851		
Texas Power & Light Co.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	2,051,024	2,131,090		
Third Ave. Rwy. System:	2 mo., Aug. 31.	1168,206	1146,447		
12 mo., June 30		1635,080	1651,738		
United Light & Power and subs.:	12 mo., July 31	5,020,694	3,381,767	c.41	p5.64
Utah Power & Light Co. & subs.:	12 mo., Aug. 31	1,774,157	1,639,443		

RAILROADS

Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	211,350 201,115	.50 .52
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	11,076,252 11,235,977	
Chicago & North Western Rwy.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	16,461,572 110,208,376	
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	168,494 167,711	
Great Northern Rwy.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	2,971,746 1,130,235	1.19
Hudson & Manhattan R. R.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	1672,340 1700,869	
Maine Central R. R.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	307,455 157,267	1.42 .17
N. Y. New Haven & Hart. R. R.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	13,991,073 14,222,729	
Norfolk & Western Rwy.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	20,756,861 14,274,432	14.32 9.72
Pere Marquette Rwy.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	345,639 11,000,676	p3.09
Texas & Pacific Rwy.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	510,575 13,987	p2.15 p.06
Virginia Railway	8 mo., Aug. 31.	5,286,031 3,568,513	3.33 1.96
Western Maryland Rwy.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	1,274,370 236,829	.53 r1.33
Wheeling & Lake Erie Rwy.	8 mo., Aug. 31.	2,739,010 1,660,012	6.06 2.89

†Not available. †Net loss. †Profit before Federal income taxes. †Eleven months ended June 30, 1939. a On Class A stock. b On Class B shares. c On combined Class A and Class B shares. d On shares outstanding at close of respective periods. m Loss before Federal income taxes. n Preliminary statement. p On preferred stock. r On preferred stock. s On second preferred stock. v Estimated.

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Business Statistics

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1 RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Week Ended:	U. S.	As Estimated by:	Week Amer. Iron & Steel Inst.	Week N. Y. Times	Week Iron Met.
1939.	Steel.	Index.	Begin-ning.	End: Steel.	As of: Iron.
Sept. 11.	47 1/2	71	60	Sept. 9.	59
Sept. 18.	67 1/2	75 1/2	72	Sept. 16.	71
Sept. 25.	76 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	Sept. 23.	79 1/2
Oct. 2.	82 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	Sept. 30.	84 1/2
Oct. 9.	85 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	Oct. 7.	87 1/2
1940.					
Sept. 9.	79	88	84	Sept. 2.	82 1/2
Sept. 16.	95 1/2	92 1/2	93	Sept. 9.	91 1/2
Sept. 23.	96 1/2	93 1/2	94	Sept. 16.	92 1/2
Sept. 30.	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	Sept. 23.	92 1/2
Oct. 7.	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	Sept. 30.	93 1/2

2 OIL REFINERY ACTIVITY AND STOCKS (18)

(Estimated for entire industry; thousands of barrels. P. C. of capacity reporting companies only. Gasoline production, including cracked, straight run and natural blended. Petroleum stocks estimated from Bureau of Mines data. Gasoline stocks include both finished and unfinished gasoline.)

Week Ended:	1939.	1940.	Crude Runs to Still.	Average Daily Capacity.	P. C. of Capacity Operated.	Total Gasoline Production.	Crude Oil Stocks.	Gasoline Stocks.	Gas and Fuel Oil.
Sept. 30.	3,560	3,560	84.9	12,085	233,023	71,138	153,527		
1940.									
Sept. 31.	3,575	82.8	11,697	265,865	85,393	153,540			
Aug. 7.	3,500	81.0	11,460	262,716	84,294	153,585			
Sept. 14.	3,580	83.1	11,724	262,475	83,300	155,783			
Sept. 21.	3,680	85.7	12,135	262,209	82,960	156,354			
Sept. 28.	3,600	83.7	11,832		82,373	156,436			

3 PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS WEEKLY

Week Ended:	1940.	N. Y. C.	Penn.	N. H.	N. W.	B. & O.	C. & O.	A. & C.	Sou.	Un.
July 20.	13.5	22.5	3.5	7.0	13.5	0.4	8.0	1.0	0.5	1.4
July 27.	19.8	18.5	2.2	6.1	8.1	1.6	3.1	1.0	3.7	2.7
Aug. 3.	18.2	21.3	1.9	3.4	8.2	1.9	1.3	5.2	1.5	3.1
Aug. 10.	14.2	15.8	2.4	4.7	16.1	1.3	3.3	2.8	9.0	7.2
Aug. 17.	16.1	21.0	0.5	5.2	9.9	4.7	0.4	3.4	6.9	5.7
Aug. 24.	9.5	19.5	2.8	5.9	15.1	4.0	2.5	2.6	5.1	1.5
Aug. 31.	5.7	15.0	5.4	7.1	10.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	5.9	4.3
Sept. 7.	8.0	11.9	4.1	3.8	8.4	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	6.6
Sept. 14.	0.6	8.9	1.9	1.5	2.4	1.6	11.2	4.1	1.8	9.4
Sept. 21.	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.6	2.7	8.9
Sept. 28.	5.0	1.3	5.1	0.9	1.1	5.0	9.3	1.5	1.7	

4 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY

(Demand rates where noted; all others cable. Belgium: 1 beiga = 5 Belgian francs. France, Switzerland, Mexico: no official par; par shown is old par)

Par.	Country and Unit.	Sept. 28, 1940.	Sept. 21, 1940.	Sept. 14, 1940.	Sept. 7, 1940.	Sept. 30, 1939.
0.026	Finland (markka).....	0.0205	0.0205	0.0205	0.0205	0.0200
0.020	Greece (drachma).....	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.0734
0.261	Hungary (pengo).....	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.900
0.026	Italy (lira).....	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505	0.0510
0.049	Portugal (escudo) demand.....	0.0402	0.0402	0.0402	0.0370	0.0370
0.010	Rumania (leu).....	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0073	0.0073
0.457	Sweden (krona).....	2.385	2.385	2.385	2.385	2.382
0.267	Switzerland (franc).....	2.292 1/2	2.281	2.281	2.277 1/2	2.276
8.2397	United Kingdom (pound sterling).....	4.05 1/2	4.03 1/2	4.04 1/2	4.03 1/2	3.99 1/2
0.298	Yugoslavia (dinar).....	0.0235	0.0235	0.0235	0.0235	0.0235
1.6831	Canada (dollar) demand.....	0.712	0.704	0.705	0.707	0.698
0.840	Mexico (peso) demand.....	2.075	2.050	2.040	2.040	2.025
	Argentina (paper peso) free market.....	2.305	2.300	2.370	2.380	2.375
0.006	Brazil (milreis) free market.....	0.0515	0.0515	0.0515	0.0515	0.0510
	Chile (peso) official.....	0.0400	0.0400	0.0516	0.0519	0.0519
0.714	Colombia (gold peso).....	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.680
0.470	Peru (sol).....	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
0.683	Uruguay (gold peso) free market.....	0.3750	0.3725	0.3750	0.3750	0.4000
	China.....					
	Hong Kong (silver dollar) demand.....	2.238	2.290	2.267	2.235	2.252
	Shanghai (silver dollar) demand.....	0.0551	0.0540	0.0540	0.0537	0.0715
0.6180	India (rupee) demand.....	0.0207	0.0207	0.0207	0.0207	0.0205
0.840	Japan (yen) demand.....	2.243	2.243	2.243	2.237	2.235
0.5000	Philippines (peso).....	0.4978	0.4978	0.4978	0.4978	0.4985
0.9613	Straits Settlements (Straits dollar).....	0.4751	0.4751	0.4751	0.4751	0.4728
8.2397	Australia (pound).....	3.24	3.23	3.23 1/2	3.23	3.19 1/2
8.2397	Un. S. Africa (pound).....	4.04	4.02 1/2	4.03	4.02 1/2	3.99 1/2

5 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

(Cable transfer rates, except as noted; for currency units see Foreign Exchange Rates Weekly)

	Sept. 28.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 25.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 23.
United Kingdom: High.....	\$4.04	\$4.04	\$4.05	\$4.05 1/2	\$4.04 1/2	\$4.04 1/2
Low.....	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2	4.04	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2
Italy: High.....	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505
Low.....	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505	0.0505
Sweden: High.....	2.292 1/2	2.285	2.284	2.284	2.285	2.285
Low.....	2.289	2.283	2.283	2.283	2.281	2.282
Canada, demand rate: High.....	0.712	0.700	0.698	0.6975	0.6975	0.6975
Low.....	0.700	0.695	0.695	0.695	0.695	0.695
Japan, closing.....	2.248	2.248	2.248	2.248	2.248	2.248
Argentina, closing, free market.....	2.335	2.335	2.330	2.325	2.330	2.350

6 COMMERCIAL FAILURES WEEKLY (11)

Trade Groups:	1940.	1940.	1939.
Manufacturing.....	43	48	57
Wholesale.....	20	25	23
Retail.....	157	125	169
Construction.....	19	9	8
Comm'l service.....	19	9	7
Total U. S.....	258	216	264
Geographical Divisions:			
New England.....	17	11	22
Middle Atlantic.....	107	92	113
East North Cent.....	28	28	48
West North Cent.....	12	16	18
South Atlantic.....	7	15	13
East South Cent.....	9	6	7
West South Cent.....	7	15	10
Mountain.....	3	8	7
Pacific.....	48	25	26
Total U. S.....	258	216	264

7 SILVER PRICES

Week Ended:	1940.	1940.	1939.
July 20.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
July 27.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Aug. 3.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Aug. 10.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Aug. 17.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Aug. 24.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Aug. 31.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Sept. 7.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Sept. 14.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Sept. 21.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2
Sept. 28.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2

8 STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)

Week Ended:	1940.	1940.	1939.
Sept. 28.....	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$22.75
Heavy melting, aver. of daily quotations.....	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$22.75

9 RAILROAD STATISTICS WEEKLY (27)

Week Ended:	1940.	1940.	1939.
Sept. 21.....	1940.	(1935-39).	Avg.
Tot. load'gs.....	813,329	767,096	+ 6.0
Grain & pr.....	40,943	39,683	+ 3.2
Coal & coke.....	155,585	152,796	+ 1.8
Forest prod.....	41,022	35,388	+ 15.9
Manuf. prod.....	488,790	470,791	+ 3.8
Year to date:			
Tot. load'gs.....	25,763,393	24,289,841	+ 6.1
Grain & pr.....	1,356,063	1,325,394	+ 2.3
Coal & coke.....	5,264,549	4,683,037	+ 12.4
Forest prod.....	1,258,544	1,146,789	+ 9.7
Manuf. prod.....	15,897,284	15,558,063	+ 2.2
Fr. car sur.....	104,370	175,456	- 40.5
P. C. freight cars serv.....	91.4	86.1	+ 6.2
P. C. locom. serv.....	84.5	80.8	+ 4.6
Year to July 31:			
Gross rev.....	2,351,674	2,131,454	+ 10.8
Expenses.....	1,835,669	1,708,738	+ 7.4
Taxes.....	226,469	181,463	+ 24.8
Rate of return on investment:			
Year to July 31:			
East. Dist.....	2.78	5.75	- 51.7
South. Dist.....	2.14	5.75	- 62.5
West. Dist.....	1.70	5.75	- 70.4
U. S. Dist.....	2.31	5.75	- 59.8

10 FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS (19)

	Sept. 21, 1940.	Sept. 14, 1940.	Sept. 7, 1939.
Grain & gr. pr.	40,943	42,494	46,791
Livestock	18,592	17,379	19,551
Coal	144,483	140,159	154,046
Coke	11,102	11,143	9,599
Forest prod.	41,022	40,434	35,785
Ore	68,397	73,645	58,289
Misc. i. c. l.	157,201	156,442	162,894
Misc. freight.	331,589	322,608	323,943
Total	813,329	804,309	809,752

11 DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS WEEKLY (1)

1939.	1940.	1940.	1940.
Sept. 30.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 30.
13,482	21,420	21,420	21,420
1940.	1940.	1940.	1940.
Aug. 24.	0	395	
Aug. 31.	0	1,125	23
Sept. 7.	1,406	21	5,000
Sept. 14.	1,690	2	89,000
Sept. 21.	21	14	717
Sept. 28.	7,380	20	41,000

12 ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION WEEKLY (7)

Week Ended:	1940.	1940.	1939.
Aug. 3.	2,604,727	2,325,085	2,115,847
Aug. 10.	2,589,318	2,333,403	2,133,641
Aug. 17.	2,606,122	2,367,646	2,128,577
Aug. 24.	2,570,618	2,354,750	2,134,067
Aug. 31.	2,601,127	2,357,203	2,148,954
Sept. 7.	2,462,622	2,289,980	2,048,380
Sept. 14.	2,638,634	2,444,371	2,214,775
Sept. 21.	2,628,667	2,448,888	2,154,218
Sept. 28.	2,609,661	2,409,689	2,139,142

13 PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION WEEKLY (7)

Week Ended:	1940.	1940.	1939.
Sept. 28.	1940.	1940.	1939.
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Entire U. S. + 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	

14 COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE PRODUCTION WEEKLY (5)

12	Cotton spinning Activity.	Sept.
26	Debit Loan Ratio.	July
	Debt Loan Ratio, Components	Sept.
26	Debit by Res. Districts	Aug.
	Debit to Individual Accts.	Monthly.
29	Demand Deposit Turnover	Sept.
12	Dept. Store Sales and Stks.	Sept.
	Dept. Store Sales, by Reserve Districts.	Sept.
21	Economic Ch'ges, Recent.	Aug.
19	Electrical Goods Orders	Aug.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, WEEKLY (4)

(Percentage change over corresponding week of previous year)

	Boston.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total U.S.
Aug. 3.....	+7	-2	+5	+11	+7	+3	+6	+10	+7	+4	+18	+4	+5
Aug. 10.....	+4	+8	+11	+12	+13	+8	+12	+15	-1	+4	+9	+3	+8
Aug. 17.....	-4	+7	+16	+11	+17	+7	+7	+8	-1	+2	+6	+1	+7
Aug. 24.....	+18	+18	+27	+15	+20	+4	+13	+8	+8	+3	+20	+10	+12
Aug. 31.....	+3	+13	+11	+18	+19	+2	+12	+16	+12	+7	+1	+7	+10
Sept. 7.....	+2	+2	+8	+20	+14	+15	+22	+44	+9	+8	+11	+7	+10
Sept. 14.....	+11	+7	+2	+5	+5	+20	+21	+2	+12	+22	+12	+12	+10
Sept. 21.....	0	+8	+2	+31	+19	+5	-1	-8	-4	+1	+15	+3	+10

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED (6)

(Thousands of dollars)

	Week Ended	Sept. 21.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.
Food and kindred products.....	506	547	318	449	1,042	
Tobacco manufactures.....						
Textiles and their products.....	28,443	11,128	1,803	4,442	7,416	
Forest products.....	1,548	994	2,105	802	181	
Chemicals and allied products.....	421	917	593	2,440	1,339	
Asphalt, coal and petroleum products.....	7,842	3,460	3,682	2,389	9,153	
Paper and allied products.....	211	179	177	166	2,168	
Printing and publishing.....	347	42	53	34		
Leather and its manufactures.....	144	344	1,259	384		
Stone, clay and glass products.....	296	326	61	457	319	
Rubber products.....	146	49	52	27	219	
Iron and steel products.....	7,842	3,460	3,682	2,389	9,153	
Nonferrous metals and alloys.....	2,442	1,116	5,313	1,387	1,918	
Other machinery.....	6,550	8,573	1,122	2,607	1,061	
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	6,148	2,273	1,106	5,998	705	
Transportation equipment.....	75,961	1,994	281	6,193	53,073	
Miscellaneous.....	1,343	13,543	625	1,241	1,517	
Total.....	131,541	45,582	19,216	29,354	80,112	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES MONTHLY

(Average daily cable transfer rates in U. S. dollars; par based on present gold value of dollar)

	U. K. (Pound).	France (Franc).	Italy (Lira).	Germany (Mark).	Netherlands (Guilder).	Argentina (Peso).	Japan (Yen).
Par.....	8.2397	.06634	.02632	.32669	.40332	.68057	1.6031
Apr.	3.5277	.019981	.05050	2243	1	53096	84256
May	3.2775	.018533	.05050	2230	1	53089	80870
June	3.6310	.020381	.05050	22495	1	80303	22150
July	3.6012	1	.05050	22694	1	87095	21827
Aug.	3.5878	1	.05050	22694	1	86856	22663
Sept.	4.0378	1	.05050	22608	1	86495	22364

(Average of first two days of the month. †Not quoted. ‡Not quoted after May 9. †Not quoted after June 15.)

RETAIL VALUE OF DOMESTIC GASOLINE CONSUMPTION

(Price per gallon. Consumption in thousands of barrels per day, adjusted for seasonal variation. Value in thousands of dollars per day)

	Price.	Consumption.	Value.	Price.	Consumption.	Value.
January.....	.135	1,588	9,004	.132	1,489	8,255
February.....	.134	1,581	8,898	.132	1,509	8,303
March.....	.133	1,608	8,982	.131	1,533	8,435
April.....	.130	1,616	8,823	.131	1,491	8,203
May.....	.128	1,608	8,823	.132	1,561	8,654
June.....	.126	1,645	8,705	.133	1,470	8,249
July.....	.126	1,553	8,218	.133	1,456	8,133

UNADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY GROUPS (6)

(Not adjusted for seasonal variation; 1923-25-100)

UNADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY GROUPS (6)						
(Not adjusted for seasonal variation; 1923-25=100)						
	Employment			Payrolls		
	Aug., 1940.	July, 1940.	Aug., 1939.	Aug., 1940.	July, 1940.	Aug., 1939.
Iron and steel.....	110.6	106.2	92.3	113.6	104.3	83.9
Machinery.....	119.1	118.1	96.8	125.7	125.7	96.9
Transportation equipment.....	103.4	97.6	75.2	112.3	105.8	78.3
Nonferrous metals.....	113.8	106.9	94.7	116.9	106.8	98.7
Lumber and products.....	70.6	68.2	68.7	67.8	60.7	62.9
Stone, clay and glass.....	84.4	82.6	80.8	76.5	71.4	71.6
Textile and products.....	99.9	94.5	103.2	87.2	77.7	84.1
Leather and products.....	100.4	98.0	96.0	100.4	98.0	96.0
Food products.....	144.3	135.5	140.7	138.1	132.4	133.4
Tobacco products.....	64.6	62.4	66.6	63.0	62.3	62.7
Paper and printing.....	115.0	114.7	110.9	110.7	111.2	103.7
Chemical and petroleum prod.....	119.4	118.6	109.2	135.0	133.5	119.0
Rubber.....	85.7	83.5	82.6	90.2	85.2	86.3
Durable goods.....	99.4	95.6	83.9	104.9	96.0	81.5
Non-durable goods.....	107.4	104.3	98.3	107.3	104.7	98.0
Combined.....	103.5	99.5	87.3	107.3	97.1	87.3

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
97 Stocks	42.1	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.3	42.8	41.0	41.8	42.5	41.7	42.2
74 Industrials	42.1	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.3	42.8	41.0	41.8	42.5	41.7	42.2
4 Steels	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.2	33.8	33.9	34.3	33.9	34.3	35.4	33.8	34.5	34.2	34.3	35.1
4 Motors	66.8	66.1	66.6	65.9	65.1	65.9	66.3	65.6	66.3	68.0	65.1	66.6	66.1	66.3	67.6
5 Motor accessories	37.9	37.4	37.5	37.0	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.4	36.7	38.2	36.2	37.0	36.7	37.0	38.3
5 Aircrafts	38.9	38.3	38.6	38.3	37.5	37.5	38.3	37.7	38.1	39.8	37.5	38.1	38.4	38.6	39.5
3 Buildings	33.0	32.6	32.6	32.6	31.9	31.9	31.6	31.6	31.6	33.5	31.6	32.1	31.9	31.9	33.0
4 Chemicals	128.1	127.5	127.8	127.8	126.1	126.4	128.1	126.4	128.4	129.5	126.1	128.1	127.5	127.8	130.5
4 Nonferrous metals	39.3	38.6	39.1	38.6	37.0	37.4	37.8	37.4	37.6	39.9	37.0	38.4	37.8	38.0	39.3
4 Foods	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.5	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.1	31.3	31.9	31.1	31.5	31.2	31.4	31.8
3 Tobaccos	68.6	68.1	68.3	67.9	67.6	67.6	67.9	67.8	67.9	69.0	67.6	68.1	67.2	67.6	68.1
3 Sugars	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.1	17.8	17.8	18.7	17.8	18.1	17.7	17.9	18.1
2 Electrical equipments	55.6	55.2	55.6	55.2	54.5	55.2	55.2	54.5	55.2	56.4	54.5	55.6	55.2	55.2	56.8
3 Farm equipments	43.5	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.0	42.4	43.0	44.4	42.4	43.8	43.2	43.8	44.6
4 Office equipments	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.3
4 Railroad equipments	21.6	21.3	21.4	21.3	20.8	21.0	21.4	21.0	21.3	22.3	20.8	21.3	21.6	22.1	22.9
4 Amusement	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.8	12.6	11.5	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.2
5 Merchandise	49.0	48.5	48.7	48.7	48.1	48.2	48.5	48.1	48.2	49.5	48.1	48.5	48.2	48.5	49.3
3 Rubber and tires	25.3	25.0	25.3	25.0	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.0	24.3	25.3	24.0	24.7	24.3	24.7	25.0
2 Liquor	19.5	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.8	19.1	19.3	19.0	19.1	19.5
4 Standard Oils	19.1	19.0	19.1	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.4	18.5	19.4	18.4	18.7	18.4	18.5	18.7
4 Independent oils	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.3	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.2	39.2	41.1	39.2	39.1	38.6	38.6	39.4
8 Oils	61.0	59.6	59.7	59.2	57.9	58.1	58.2	57.6	57.7	60.4	57.6	57.8	57.0	57.1	58.1
10 Air transports	24.4	23.9	24.1	23.9	23.3	23.5	24.0	23.5	23.5	25.1	23.3	24.3	24.0	24.1	25.1
8 Utilities	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.1	16.9	17.0	17.9	16.9	17.6	17.3	17.5	18.2
	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.4	18.5	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.3	18.4	18.7

The Annalist Average of 74 Industrial Stocks

(Weighted average. To April 20, 1940, 72 stocks)

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan.	168.6	154.7	157.5	180.8	153.1	164.6	159.5	135.5	139.4	241.6	224.2	240.8
Feb.	163.5	156.8	159.3	171.1	161.7	169.5	155.4	132.9	150.3	249.9	238.5	242.6
Mar.	163.9	157.2	162.1	176.2	143.3	144.1	152.9	108.8	110.7	253.8	231.1	242.5
Apr.	168.3	158.6	161.2	151.5	130.9	143.4	141.2	113.5	126.7	242.9	215.1	224.8
May	160.9	113.5	121.8	154.9	141.9	152.6	138.9	117.4	119.5	229.0	210.7	223.3
June	130.9	114.0	126.7	156.8	141.0	142.7	160.0	119.7	153.6	225.6	205.4	213.1
July	132.9	125.1	131.5	163.3	142.7	158.6	174.4	153.5	166.3	225.0	213.0	233.0
Aug.	135.0	124.4	134.6	161.0	138.2	145.2	172.8	156.5	161.7	239.0	217.9	221.1
Sept.	142.7	132.2	135.7	176.5	136.8	170.9	167.0	143.6	163.9	219.6	174.4	186.4
Oct.				176.4	166.8	169.5	182.7	163.3	177.1	187.3	172.8	165.1
Nov.				173.0	157.9	159.5	186.4	165.8	172.0	163.2	130.9	146.4
Dec.				165.1	159.1	164.2	179.9	167.7	179.2	155.1	133.6	138.7

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

MONTHLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1939.	27.96	18.76	27.13	202.90	166.58	198.34	114.27	92.67	112.73			
1940.	26.89	25.11	25.72	199.66	191.14	195.31	113.15	108.33	110.51			
1941.	25.97	23.67	23.79	195.80	188.05	188.89	110.86	105.86	106.34			
1942.	24.35	22.02	22.68	196.69	188.88	196.14	110.35	106.25	110.00			

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1940.	24.73	22.35	22.68	198.84	186.96	190.21	111.78	104.69	106.44			
1941.	23.68	22.67	22.75	194.76	188.20	191.73	109.22	105.40	107.24			
1942.	23.21	22.02	22.98	194.93	190.40	193.95	109.01	106.22	108.46			
1943.	23.99	22.50	22.88	198.20	191.88	194.30	111.18	107.19	108.59			
1944.	23.39	21.19	21.32	194.10	189.15	195.86	108.60	104.87	106.59			
1945.	19.90	16.67	16.46	184.69	147.87	160.94	92.11	82.32	90.23			
1946.	19.90	16.67	16.46	184.69	147.87	160.94	92.11	82.32	90.23			
1947.	20.66	19.29	20.63	168.77	159.18	168.17	94.65	89.23	94.40			
1948.	21.93	20.21	21.15	176.32	166.66	173.91	98.93	93.43	97.53			

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1940.	24.73	22.35	22.68	198.84	186.96	190.21	111.78	104.69	106.44			
1941.	23.68	22.67	22.75	194.76	188.20	191.73	109.22	105.40	107.24			
1942.	23.21	22.02	22.98	194.93	190.40	193.95	109.01	106.22	108.46			
1943.	23.99	22.50	22.88	198.20	191.88	194.30	111.18	107.19	108.59			
1944.	23.39	21.19	21.32	194.10	189.15	195.86	108.60	104.87	106.59			
1945.	19.90	16.67	16.46	184.69	147.87	160.94	92.11	82.32	90.23			
1946.	19.90	16.67	16.46	184.69	147.87	160.94	92.11	82.32	90.23			
1947.	20.66	19.29	20.63	168.77	159.18	168.17	94.65	89.23	94.40			
1948.	21.93	20.21	21.15	176.32	166.66	173.91	98.93	93.43	97.53			

Dow-Jones Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1940.	127.55	120.90	121.98	27.35	26.08	26.27	22.60	21.44	21.63	41.41		
1941.	126.97	121.70	125.48	27.13	26.24	26.86	22.35	21.53	22.00	42.49		
1942.	129.56	124.95	129.42	27.94	26.77	27.90	22.49	21.94	22.45	43.83		
1943.	134.54	128.89	132.78	29.58	27.92	29.21	23.24	22.44	23.05	45.15		
1944.	131.21	127.22	128.38	28.56	27.47	27.84	22.71	21.61	21.72	43.40		
1945.	132.54	129.44	132.45	28.53	28.04	28.45	22.19	21.72	21.95	44.59		
1946.	135.48	131.38	132.32	29.12	28.14	28.40	22.41	21.59	21.65	44.47		

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1940.	127.55	120.90	121.98	27.35	26.08	26.27	22.60	21.44	21.63	41.41		
1941.	126.97	121.70	125.48	27.13	26.24	26.86	22.35	21.53	22.00	42.49		
1942.	129.56	124.95	129.42	27.94	26.77	27.90	22.49	21.94	22.45	43.83		
1943.	134.54	128.89	132.78	29.58	27.92	29.21	23.24	22.44	23.05	45.15		
1944.	131.21	127.22	128.38	28.56	27.47	27.84	22.71	21.61	21.72	43.40		
1945.	132.54	129.44	132.45	28.53	28.04	28.45	22.19	21.72	21.95	44.59		
1946.	135.48	131.38	132.32	29.12	28.14	28.40	22.41	21.59	21.65	44.47		

Shares Sold, New York Stock Exchange

MONTHLY TOTALS AND DAILY AVERAGES

	Railroads		-lod. and Misc.		Total	
	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.
1939.						
Sept.	6,217,470	263,434	50,863,140	2,155,071	57,080,610	2,418,506
Oct.	2,054,470	90,890	21,679,194	959,088	23,733,664	1,049,577
Nov.	1,606,870	75,796	17,612,866	830,799	19,219,736	906,595
Dec.	1,906,930	80,754	15,862,783	672,106	17,768,713	752,860
1940.						
Jan.	1,432,040	60,676	14,559,065	616,868	15,991,105	677,543
Feb.	1,365,070	56,280	12,100,285	557,548	13,465,355	587,340
Mar.	1,437,780	65,346	14,831,106	674,074	16,268,868	739,420
Apr.	1,748,155	74,069	14,498,335	1,057,061	26,696,490	1,131,130
May	2,730,996	115,712	36,237,839	1,535,397	39,968,832	1,651,108
June	1,046,100	47,545	14,526,925	600,249	15,573,025	707,794
July	684,940	28,540	12,700,780	529,617	13,385,720	568,588
Aug.	683,630	28,904	6,922,420	288,457	7,616,050	317,267
Sept.	1,365,330	63,201	10,575,200	439,526	11,940,530	512,731

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS	Combined Federal Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Sept. 25, 1940.	Sept. 18, 1940.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Sept. 25, 1940.	Sept. 18, 1940.	Sept. 27, 1939.
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	\$18,843,300	\$18,756,296	\$14,656,717	\$9,165,787	\$9,163,286	\$7,063,860
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	11,790	11,398	7,344	1,788	1,290	944
Other cash	347,534	344,387	339,046	95,390	90,414	88,924
Total reserves	\$19,202,624	\$19,112,083	\$15,003,107	\$9,262,965	\$9,274,990	\$7,153,728
Bills discounted:						
Secured by United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	860	861	1,572	226	101	902
Other bills discounted	3,722	3,230	4,784	2,310	1,985	1,772
Total bills discounted	\$4,582	\$4,091	\$6,356	\$2,536	\$2,086	\$2,674
Bills bought in open market						
Industrial advances	8,664	8,612	11,644	1,783	1,778	2,042
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:						
Bonds	1,318,600	1,318,600	1,315,942	403,662	403,662	398,301
Notes	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,245,497	341,334	341,334	341,334
Bills			242,370			73,369
Total United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed	\$2,433,600	\$2,433,600	\$2,803,809	\$744,996	\$744,996	\$813,004
Total bills and securities	2,446,846	2,446,303	2,822,357	749,315	748,890	853,571
Due from foreign banks	47	47	176	17	17	65
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	22,855	22,412	2,999	2,999	2,999	4,216
Uncollected items	694,700	851,710	646,638	161,373	201,889	154,578
Bank premises	41,294	41,310	42,140	9,768	9,768	8,929
Other assets	53,547	52,713	67,889	15,652	15,258	20,815
Total assets	\$22,462,203	\$22,526,578	\$18,603,106	\$10,201,469	\$10,253,771	\$8,196,302
LIABILITIES						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$5,406,965	\$5,395,924	\$4,683,726	\$1,443,235	\$1,441,879	\$1,181,960
Deposits:						
Member bank—Reserve account	13,703,112	13,624,419	11,621,338	7,225,194	7,188,182	6,275,556
United States Treasurer—General account	792,532	790,361	551,890	277,478	294,474	99,853
Foreign	1,011,324	1,035,459	467,580	574,626	608,840	168,407
Other deposits	513,645	513,309	303,913	407,453	414,052	207,447
Total deposits	\$16,020,613	\$15,963,548	\$12,944,721	\$8,484,751	\$8,505,548	\$6,751,263
Deferred availability items	670,157	803,296	622,759	147,959	181,021	141,159
Other liabilities, including accrued dividends	3,653	3,137	4,970	1,012	835	2,371
Total liabilities	\$22,101,408	\$22,166,905	\$18,256,176	\$10,076,957	\$10,129,283	\$8,076,752
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						
Capital paid in	\$137,630	\$137,637	\$135,511	\$51,046	\$51,070	\$50,874
Surplus (Section 7)	151,720	151,720	149,152	53,326	53,326	52,463
Surplus (Section 13)	26,839	26,839	27,264	7,109	7,109	7,467
Other capital accounts	44,806	44,477	35,003	13,031	12,983	8,766
Total liabilities and capital accounts	\$22,462,203	\$22,526,578	\$18,603,106	\$10,201,469	\$10,253,771	\$8,196,302
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	89.6%	89.5%	85.1%	93.3%	93.2%	90.2%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents			101	733	737	1,932
Commitments to make industrial advances	8,078	8,007	10,517			

Condition of Federal Reserve Banks

At Close of Business Sept. 25, 1940

District	Total Reserve	Total Bills Discounted	Total U. S. Govt. Sec.	F. R. Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Deposits
Boston	\$1,189,190	\$177,588	\$440,800	\$789,276	\$1,189,190	\$1,189,190
New York	9,262,965	2,536	1,443,235	7,225,194	9,262,965	9,262,965
Philadelphia	989,636	291	373,972	515,750	989,636	989,636
Cleveland	1,278,278	205	497,576	880,702	1,278,278	1,278,278
Richmond	525,271	88	241,594	283,677	525,271	525,271
Atlanta	367,030	189	173,012	193,938	367,030	367,030
Chicago	3,026,143	67	1,162,404	1,911,425	3,026,143	3,026,143
St. Louis	473,736	92	112,870	360,866	473,736	473,736
Minneapolis	291,793	127	149,090	150,333	291,793	291,793
Kansas City	418,499	275	115,198	303,301	418,499	418,499
Dallas	274,090	94	86,421	187,669	274,090	274,090
San Francisco	1,105,393	131	440,194	745,199	1,105,393	1,105,393

Statement of Member Banks

(Principal resources and liabilities of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities; millions of dollars)

LOANS—	All Reporting			Chicago			New York City		
	Sept. 25, 1940.	Sept. 18, 1940.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Sept. 25, 1940.	Sept. 18, 1940.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Sept. 25, 1940.	Sept. 18, 1940.	Sept. 27, 1939.
Business	4,575	4,578	4,229	425	434	380	1,753	1,750	1,652
Open market	295	296	316	22	22	18	74	74	117
Stock Market:									
Brokers	415	404	533	25	24	29	301	295	406
Other	462	462	510	59	57	67	163	164	177
Total	877	866	1,043	54	53	96	464	459	583
Real estate	1,223	1,222	1,190	18	18	14	123	124	117
Banks	35	45	35	63	63	60	387	390	377
Other	1,684	1,685	1,547	63	63	60	387	390	377
Total loans	8,689	8,692	8,350	612	620	558	2,828	2,833	2,971
INVESTMENTS—									
Treasury notes	619	673	419	264	270	118	274	319	255
U. S. bonds	2,056	2,091	2,137	162	158	249	1,014	1,045	787
Govt. guaranteed	6,528	6,541	5,881	702	704	670	2,645	2,654	2,186
Other securities	2,576	2,583	2,232	124	143	157	1,381	1,376	1,250
Total investments	15,477	15,592	14,069	1,605	1,631	1,515	6,768	6,858	5,606
Total loans and investments	24,166	24,284	22,419	2,217	2,251	2,073	9,596	9,691	8,477
Reserve with F. R. Bk.	11,616	11,490	9,794	1,297	1,251	1,095	6,474	6,417	5,640
Cash in vault	508	502	486	42	42	41	84	82	80
Bills with dom. bks.	3,248	3,296	3,018	261	273	232	82	82	73
Other assets, net	42	42	48	42	42	48	320	321	361
Demand deposits, adj.	21,080	20,984	18,333	1,977	1,963	1,782	9,685	9,655	8,170
Time deposits	5,352	5,355	5,231	506	506	498	721	721	647
Government deposits	529	530	540	94	94	63	35	35	48
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks	8,541	8,687	7,667	1,002	1,019	852	3,687	3,758	3,354
Foreign banks	692	683	753	8	7	13	636	630	672
Borrowings	1	1	1						
Other liabilities				14	14	15	301	302	266
Capital account				258	256	266	1,491	1,492	1,474

*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY MONTHLY

1939.	Time Loans			Prime Bankers' Acceptances		
	High.	Low.	Avg.	High.	Low.	Avg.
Sept. 1	1.00	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Mar. 1	1.00	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Apr. 1	1.00	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
May 1	1.00	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
June 1	1.00	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
July 1	1.00	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Aug. 1	1.00	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Sept. 1	1.00	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15

†New York Stock Exchange. †Asked rate. †Average of renewal rate.

REICHSBANK

(Millions of Reichsmarks, as reported in cables)

	Sept. 23, 1940.	Sept. 7, 1940.	Sept. 23, 1939.
Gold and foreign	80	77	77
Exchange	12,356	12,783	9,904
Notes in circula'n.	12,107	12,626	10,302
Investments	52	51	1,254
Other assets	1,488	1,582	1,539
Sight deposits	1,574	1,579	...
Bank rate	3 3/4%	3 3/4%	4%

BANK OF CANADA

(Thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Sept. 25, 1940.	Sept. 18, 1940.	Sept. 27, 1939.
Assets:			
Res. in U. S.	31,914	27,011	...
& sterl. fds.	31,914	27,011	...
Total res.	31,914	27,011	127,023
Advances:			
To gov't.	25,000	...	...
To banks	1,000	...	...
Govt. sec.	...	...	...
Short term	417,085	449,760	145,920
Long term	123,492	121,733	63,906
Total	540,577	571,492	209,825
Other assets	7,321	9,000	5,696
Total assets	605,812	607,512	485,544
Liabilities:			
Circulation	327,431	324,568	207,758
Deposits:			
Govt.	26,829	42,190	38,013
Bank	228,919	218,764	216,393
Other	7,540	8,671	10,891
Total dep.	263,287	269,624	265,297
Other liab.	7,644	5,870	5,585
Total liab.	605,812	607,512	485,544

BANK OF ENGLAND

(Thousands of pounds sterling)

	Sept. 15, 1940.	Sept. 11, 1940.	Sept. 20, 1939.
Circulation	606,010	606,639	546,496
Public deposits	10,878	13,175	21,450
Private dep.	180,957	157,742	147,838
Bankers' accts.	128,793	107,706	107,899
Other accounts	52,164	50,036	39,934
Govt. securities	157,823	139,498	121,866
Other securities	26,968	27,080	31,424
Disc. and adv.	3,727	4,072	2,538
Securities	23,261	23,006	28,886
Reserves	26,125	22,433	34,228
Prop. res. to lia.	13.0%	13.1%	20.2%
Bullion	1,136	1,072	1,726
Bank rate	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	4%

SECURITY LOANS

(New York City member banks; millions of dollars)

	To	To	Total
	Brokers	Others	
Sept. 27	406	177	583
Feb. 21	472	160	632
Mar. 6	457	160	617
Mar. 13	452	159	611
Mar. 20	504	159	663
Mar. 27	485	159	644
Apr. 3	481	162	643
Apr. 10	489	160	649
Apr. 17	479	159	638
Apr. 24	476	160	636
May 1	477	160	637
May 8	458	159	617
May 15	403	150	553
May 22	350	159	509
June 5	312	159	471
June 12	312	159	471
June 19	294	160	454
June 26	276	159	435
July 3	262	166	428
July 10	265	166	431
July 17	287	169	456
July 24	268	169	437
July 31	302	167	469
Aug. 7	275	165	440
Aug. 14	270	164	434
Aug. 21	273	166	439
Aug. 28	259	162	421
Sept. 4	261	164	425
Sept. 11	285	163	448
Sept. 18	296	164	460
Sept. 25	301	163	464

U. S. GOLD MOVEMENT

(Thousands of dollars; increase in earmarked gold)

Week Ended:	Imports	Gold	Total
June 12	111,646	12,446	99,200
June 19	95,288	36,771	132,059
June 26	418,236	62,940	355,296
July 3	86,457	71,198	157,655
July 10	154,213	68,359	85,859
July 17	116,019	20,469	95,550
July 24	105,309	36,154	6

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Saturday, Sept. 28

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

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Saturday, Sept. 28

Stock Transaction—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	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Saturday, Sept. 28

[illegible]

For Calendar Week Ended—

Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1939 and 1938 or earlier and including fiscal years ending through Jan. 31, 1940. Light face—all current earnings.									
Blank means figures not available.									
Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.									
a—On all classes of preferred.									
b—Parent company only. d—Deficit.									
g—Initial dividend.									
e—Earnings for 1938 and 1937 or fiscal years ended through Jan. 31, 1939.									
f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.									
i—Not computed, as results are before depreciation.									
k—Liquidation. m—Adjusted.									
j—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.									
n—Partly cumulative. o—Special.									
r—Amount varies. u—In scrip.									
v—Payable in Argentine pesos.									
w—Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).									
x—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.									
y—Partly extra.									
z—Figures under high and low columns represent asked and bid prices of Sept. 28.									

[illegible]

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, Sept. 28

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	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For Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 28

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.										Sales										1940 Range.					
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Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

[illegible]

1000 Range.		Sales in 1000s.				Net Last. Chgo.			
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
226	214	Pub Svc E & G 3s 2037.	1	2154	2154	2154			
1104	106	Pub Svc N H 3s 68.	21	1104	109	110			
105	90%	Purity Bak 5s 45.	6	104	104	104			
READING 4 1/2s 97 A.									
754	60%	READING 4 1/2s 97 A.	102	75%	73%	73%			
754	62%	READING 4 1/2s 97 B.	11	75%	73%	73			+ 1
102	89%	Rem Rand 4 1/2s 56 w w.	33	100	99%	99%			
100	90	Rem Rand 4 1/2s 56 w w.	9	100	99%	100			+ 1
100	103	Republic Steel 5 1/2s 54.	43	106%	101	101			
100	104	Republic Steel 5 1/2s 54.	12	101	101	101			
102	92	Republic Steel 5 1/2s 54.	70	102%	101%	101%			
103	98%	Revere Cop & B 4 1/2s 56.	16	103%	103	103			
109	103%	Richfield Oil 4s 52.	10	107%	106%	106%			
104	95	Rock G & E 3 1/2s 45.	2	109	100	100			
110	105	Rock G & E 3 1/2s 45.	2	109	100	100			
95	85	R I Ark & L 4 1/2s 34.	2	7	7	7			
SAGUNAY F 4 1/2s 66.									
98%	108%	S A L I M & S 4s R & G 33 ct.	3	110	108%	110			+ 1
68	49%	S A L I M & S 4s R & G 33 ct.	8	63%	62	63%			+ 2
26%	15	S L P & N W 5s 48.	35	25%	24	24			
97%	84	S L P & N W 5s 48.	15	100	100	100			
15%	7%	S L S F 5s 50 B.	5	10	9%	10			
14%	7%	S L S F 4 1/2s 50 B.	1352	10	9%	9%			
14%	7%	S L S F 4 1/2s 50 A.	39	9%	9%	9%			
14%	7%	S L S F 4 1/2s 50 A.	94	10%	9%	10			
14%	6%	S L S F 4 1/2s 50 A.	16	9%	9%	9%			
21%	12	S L S W 5s 52.	22	5%	5%	5%			
7%	54%	S L S W 1st 4s 89.	28	66%	65%	66%			+ 2
38	28	S L S W 2d 4s 89.	17	30%	29%	29%			
118	110%	S P & E C 5s 48 1/2s 41.	1	114%	114%	114%			
58%	54	S A & A Pass 4s 43.	36	66%	65%	66			
105	105	San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63.	1	105%	105%	105%			
111%	107%	San Diego G & E 4s 63.	1	107%	107	107			
123%	114%	Scioto V & N E 4s 89.	2	122	122	122			+ 3
8%	2%	Seab A L Cn 6s 45.	47	4%	4%	4%			+ 1
7%	3	Seab A L Cn 6s 45.	29	3%	3%	3%			
15%	6%	Seab A L Cn 4s 50 st.	11	9%	8%	8%			
6%	4	Seab A L Cn 4s 50 st.	13	3%	3%	3%			
4%	1%	Seab A L Cn 4s 50 st.	14	3%	3%	3%			
95	80%	Silicium Am 7s 41.	425	9%	9%	9%			
102%	94	Simmons cv 4s 62.	27	102%	101	102%			
100%	102%	Simon-Vac 3s 54.	9	105%	105%	105%			
100%	102%	Simon-Vac 3s 54.	8	110%	109	109			
100%	101%	So Bell T & T 3s 79.	44	106%	106	106%			
100%	104%	So Cal Gas 4 1/2s 61.	3	104%	104	104			
111	107%	So Cal Gas 4 1/2s 65.	10	107%	107%	107%			
102%	97%	So Kraft 4 1/2s 51.	10	102	101	101%			+ 1
107%	104	So Nat Gas 4 1/2s 51.	2	107	107	107			
50%	30	So Pac 4 1/2s 65.	205	44%	41%	41%			+ 1
50%	30	So Pac 4 1/2s 65.	235	44%	41%	41%			+ 1
50%	30	So Pac 4 1/2s 65.	256	43%	41%	41%			+ 1
45%	52	So Pac 4 1/2s 55.	128	60%	58	58%			+ 1
4		So Pac 4 1/2s 55.	128	60%	58	58%			+ 1
45%	30%	So Pac 4 1/2s 49.	93	41%	39%	39%			
45%	30%	So Pac 4 1/2s 49 reg.	93	41%	39%	39%			
38	42%	So Pac 4 1/2s 46.	105	55%	53	53%			+ 1
35	35	So Pac 4 1/2s 49 Reg.	113	48%	46%	47%			+ 1
80%	63%	So Pac S F Ter 4s 50.	18	75%	73%	75%			+ 2
76%	63	South Ry gen 5s 56.	100	76%	76%	76%			+ 1
76%	63	South Ry gen 5s 56.	100	76%	76%	76%			+ 1
91%	83	South Ry gen 5s 56.	163	91%	91	91			+ 1
91%	83	South Ry gen 5s 56.	163	91%	91	91			+ 1
91%	83	South Ry gen 5s 56.	163	91%	91	91			+ 1
91%	83	South Ry gen 5s 56.	163	91%	91	91			+ 1
112	108%	So W Bell Ter 3 1/2s 64.	6	111	110%	110%			+ 2
109	102	So W Bell Ter 3s 68.	15	109	109	109			
22%	15	Speakeart Int 5s 55.	77	22%	20%	20%			+ 1
106%	104	Stand Oil N J 3 1/2s 61.	10	105%	104	104			
106%	101%	Stand Oil N J 3 1/2s 61.	12	105%	104	104			
106%	100%	Stand Oil N J 3 1/2s 61.	23	105%	105%	105%			+ 1
113%	81	Studebaker cv 6s 45.	51	103	101	101			+ 1
106%	104%	Swift & Co 3 1/2s 50.	3	105%	105%	105%			+ 1
TERRA ST L 4s 53.									
111%	104	TERRA ST L 4s 53.	23	110%	110%	110%			+ 1
92	76%	Tex Corp 3s 65.	40	90	88%	90			+ 2
104%	103%	Tex Corp 3s 65.	171	104%	104%	104%			+ 1
104%	102	Tex Corp 3s 58.	105	104%	104	104			+ 1
72%	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 B.	32	68%	67	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%	67%			+ 1
72	53%	Tex & Pac 5s 77 C.	30	68%	67%				

High. Low.	Range.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net.
100%	100%	YOUNGST & T 4s 61.....	64	106	105	105%
100%	101%	Young S & T cv 4s 48.....	338	104%	102%	102% - 1/2
FOREIGN BONDS						
80%	34	ADRIATIC Ls 52.....	1	34	34	34 - 1%
29%	29%	AGR M Bk Col 6s 48.....	1	1	20%	20 - 1%
17%	17%	Antioquia 7s 45 A.....	1	10	10	10 - 1%
87%	7%	Antioquia 7s 45 B.....	1	9%	9%	9% - 1/2
87%	54%	Argentina 4s 72 Feb.....	62	67	64	64 - 1/2
87%	55%	Argentina 4s 72 AP.....	76	67	63%	63% - 3/4
95%	61%	Argentina 4s 72 B.....	80	81%	81	81 - 1/2
95%	61%	Argentina 4s 72 C.....	80	73%	71	71 - 1/2
91%	36	Australia 5s 55.....	26	58%	53%	53% - 3/4
90%	38	Australia 5s 57.....	55	58%	53%	53% - 3/4
12	6%	Austria 7s 57.....	2	8%	45%	47 - 3
12	6%	Austria 7s 57.....	2	8%	45%	47 - 3
12	12%	BAVARIA 6s 45.....	3	22	18%	20 + 4
102%	3%	Belgium 7s 50.....	4	51	51	51 - 3%
102%	3%	Belgium 6s 49.....	2	50%	50%	50% - 1/2
20	12	Berlin City 6s 50.....	20	15	20	20 + 9%
20	7%	Berlin City 6s 58.....	20	20	15%	15 + 9%
22	11%	Berlin City 6s 59.....	10	22	22	22 + 7%
22	11%	Berlin City 6s 59.....	10	23	23	23 + 6%
20	5	Berl El Elev 6s 55.....	61	15%	18	18 + 14%
23%	10%	Brazil 5s 41.....	18	18	18	18 + 14%
18%	8%	Brazil 6s 26-57.....	88	12%	11%	12 - 1/2
18%	8%	Brazil 6s 27-57.....	39	12%	12%	12 - 1/2
18%	8%	Brazil C Ry 82 7s 52.....	54	13%	12%	12 - 1/2
95%	8%	Buen A 4s 42.....	3	42%	42%	42% + 1
78	3%	Buen A 5s 58.....	1	51	51	51 + 1%
45%	4%	Buen A 6s 62.....	15	8%	7%	7% - 1/2
45%	3%	Buen A 7s 84.....	3	32%	33%	33% + 1/2
95%	38%	Buen A 4s 45 Aug 76.....	108	50%	46%	46% - 1/2
95%	38%	Buen A 4s 45 Aug 76.....	40	50%	48%	48% - 1/2
66	41	Buen A 4s 45 Apr 76.....	7	50%	50%	50% + 1/2
67%	40	Buen A 4s 45.....	3	53	53	53 + 1/2
95%	94%	Buen A 4s 45.....	1	10%	10%	10% + 1/2
14	8	Bulgaria 7s 67.....	4	10%	10%	10% + 1/2
107	63	CANADA 5s 52.....	374	90%	98%	98% - 1/2
101%	7%	Canada 4s 61.....	17	92%	91%	91% - 1/2
93%	58%	Canada 3s 61.....	17	83%	82%	83 + 1
88%	58%	Canada 3s 68.....	22	81	79%	79% - 1/2
89%	58%	Canada 3s 67.....	37	80%	78%	78% - 1/2
96%	78%	Canada 2s 44.....	60	92%	92%	92% + 1/2
13%	9%	Chile Mt Bk 6s 61 aad.....	6	10%	10	10 - 1/2
16%	10%	Chile Mt Bk 6s 57.....	1	11%	11%	11 - 1/2
15%	10%	Chile Mt Bk 6s 57 aad.....	1	11%	10	10 - 1/2
16	11%	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61.....	10	11%	11%	11% - 1/2
14	9	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61 aad.....	3	10%	10	10% + 1/2
16	11%	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62.....	1	11%	11%	11% - 1/2
17	12	Chile 7s.....	1	12%	12%	12% - 1/2
14%	11	Chile 7s 42 aad.....	2	11	11	11 - 1/2
17	12	Chile 6s 60.....	3	12%	12%	12% - 1/2
17	14%	Chile 6s 60 aad.....	16	12%	12%	12% - 1/2
14%	10%	Chile 6s 61 Jan aad.....	2	12%	12%	12% - 1/2

[illegible]

Thursday, October 3, 1940

THE ANNALIST

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

1940 Range.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Net
High. Low.	in 1000s.				Chge.
10% 4 WALDORF-AST 5s 54.....	20	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	+
10% 107 1/2 Wash Wat F 3 1/2 54.....	11	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2	+
60% 43 West Newsp Un 6s 44.....	15	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2	+
107% 102 1/2 Wise F & L 4s 66 A.....	4	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2	+
99% 94 YORK RYS 5s 47 st.....	6	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	+

FOREIGN BONDS

20 12 BADEN C MUN 7s 51.....	10	20	20	20	+ 7 1/2
26% 20 Bogota M Bk 7s 47 M.....	2	20	20	20	+
15 7 1/2 CAUCA VAL 7s 48.....	4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1 1/4
20 12 1/2 Cent Bk Ger 6s 52 A.....	1	20	20	20	+ 7 1/2
49 20 DANISH CON 5s 53.....	2	22	22	22	- 1
46 1/2 16 Den M Bk 5s 72 LX.....	1	33	33	33	- 2
47 1/2 23 EROLE M EL 6 1/2 53 A.....	1	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+

1940 Range.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Net
High. Low.	in 1000s.				Chge.
20 7 1/2 GER C MUN 7s 47.....	8	20	15	20	+ 5
17 1/2 7 1/2 Ger C Mun 6s 47.....	5	18	15	16	+ 1
18 18 Geofurol 6s 53.....	1	18	18	18	+
53 31 Guan & Wes R 6s 58.....	1	31	31	31	- 5 1/4
20 12 HANOVER ST 6 1/2 49.....	1	20	20	20	+ 7
20 11 Hanover City 7s 39.....	1	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	+ 1 1/2
52 29 ISARCO HYD EL 7s 52.....	3	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	- 1 1/4
65 50 NIPPON E F 6 1/2 53.....	13	56	50	50	- 7
16 1/2 9 1/2 PARANA BRAZ 7s 58 x in.....	10	13	13	13	+ 1 1/4
48 1/2 24 Fied Hy-El 5 1/2 50 A.....	11	29	28 1/2	28 1/2	+
21 13 Pomerania EL 6s 53.....	10	21	21	21	+ 8
10% 5 RIO DE JAN 6 1/2 59.....	2	7	7	7	+ 1 1/2

1940 Range.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Net
High. Low.	in 1000s.				Chge.
21 18 Ruhr Gas 6 1/2 53 A.....	1	21	21	21	+ 1 1/4
1 1/2 1/2 Russian 6 1/2 1919.....	1	3	3	3	+ 1 1/4
17 1/2 11 SANTIAGO CHILE 7s 49.....	1	11	11	11	- 4
47 27 Staines 4s 40 2d st.....	4	44	42 1/2	42 1/2	- 2 1/2
38 18 Staines 4s 46 2d st.....	10	34	32	32	- 2 1/2
46 21 1/2 TERNI ELEC 6 1/2 53.....	22	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	- 1 1/4
45 1/2 24 UNIT EL SVC 7s 56.....	8	28 1/2	27	28	- 1 1/2
29 16 Unit Ind 6 1/2 41.....	5	29	29	29	+ 1

1 Matured bonds; negotiability impaired pending investigation.
2 In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. 3 Bonds so marked are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; all others are dealt in on an unlisted trading basis. 4 Under rule. 5 With warrants. 6 Without warrants. 7 war Warrants.

Abstracts

Continued from Page 428

1929 to 1938, as extended by retail establishments and cash-lending institutions. An all-time high record in consumer debt was reached in 1937, when average outstandings totaled \$2,641,300,000, credit granted was \$3,666,800,000 and repayments, \$3,392,400,000. The low point occurred in 1932, when credit granted stood at \$1,363,500,000. The slow rate at which debts were repaid during that year caused average outstandings to reach their low point of \$1,052,500,000 one year later. Fluctuations during this period were wide, and between 1929 and 1932 credit granted decreased 68 per cent, but between 1932 and 1937 it increased 169 per cent. In spite of the increase, the volume in 1937 was below the peak of 1929.

The key reasons for wide cyclical swings in retail installment credit are that the consumer installment market tends to center about high-priced durable goods, not likely to be purchased during depression, and grantors of deferred payments risks do not make loans to individuals whose qualifications are not acceptable. Automobile purchases were the most important single source of retail installment credit, and showed the greatest fluctuations. On the other hand, department store credit fluctuations were much less marked.

The duration of this type of indebtedness varies from twelve to twenty-six months and was generally longest for the furniture group. A tendency toward longer collection periods was likewise noted. Charts indicate the fact that in years of business advance, "installment credit granted consistently exceeded repayments of installment debt," and in years of business contraction a "drain on consumer purchasing power was created."

* * *

Measurement of Production, by Woodlief Thomas and Maxwell R. Conklin (Federal Reserve Bulletin, September, 1940). Measures of production are important for the analysis of economic and social problems and "help to provide the basis for business decisions and for government policies." Measurement by index numbers was attempted less than twenty years ago. In recent years measures of production show considerable progress. The new Federal Reserve index is designed to be more accurate and more sensitive to changes, old series have been revised, and new series added. The base used is 1935-39. In computing weights for series within the group, products are in many instances assigned weights which represent their own values, plus values of the industry of which they are a part, and for other products within the group of related industries.

Production indexes have been compiled "by combining into a composite figure data that measure changes in the output of various commodities." All goods and services are not included. The index has been limited to manufactures and minerals. Because manufactures and minerals account for a large part of the variations in total economic activity and affect and reflect other activities, they are

of special significance. They are particularly important from the standpoint of the analysis of short-term movements.

Agriculture has not been included because it is to a large extent annual and can hardly be measured on a monthly basis. Construction, because it is subject to long-term swings, is also not included. Other omissions are made necessary by incomplete data and problems of weighting.

Liquor Price Fixing

Continued from Page 430

New York may have nation-wide implications. Forty-two States now have price-fixing laws, many of them similar to the Feld-Crawford act. Now that consumers have discovered that price-fixing does not always work in their favor—something the legislators never admitted—there may be a wholesale clamor for revisions in price-fixing laws. It is noteworthy that price-fixing in some fields has already broken down completely, although it hasn't received the publicity of the liquor crack-up. In radios, for instance, price-fixing is all but dead because no one can enforce the law in countless thousands of small "radio" shops all over the country. Price-fixed refrigerators sell at price-fixed levels, but there is so much chiseling in trade-in allowances that the essence of the law is lost.

TABLE I. WHISKEY SINCE REPEAL
(Thousands of gallons)

Year.	Production.	Imports.	Con- sumption.	Year-end Stocks.
1933.....	15,165	747	25,850	25,850
1934.....	107,801	5,624	123,887	91,630
1935.....	184,965	5,847	207,114	207,114
1936.....	245,478	13,376	268,854	374,467
1937.....	155,874	14,364	103,634	452,399
1938.....	94,987	10,320	98,519	466,809
1939.....	87,241	9,857	106,135	465,018
Interim figures:				
1939.....	153,811	3,943	147,749	147,749
1940.....	166,036	4,757	147,789	147,789

*Six months. †Seven months. ‡Four months.
Source: U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Several of the large Manhattan department stores, which have fought price-fixing uphill and down for five years, last week privately admitted that, to them, the collapse of liquor price-fixing in New York (with its strong retail associations to enforce the law) is the beginning of the end of all price-fixing.

The more immediate effects are easier

to identify. First, retailers' profits will be substantially lower, with a consequent saving to consumers. Second, the distillers—who never reduced prices in retail wars and consequently only lost when retail prices were restored and sales declined—will benefit considerably as consumers buy more liquor and probably step into the better grades as well. The second reason perhaps accounts for the recent rise in distilling stocks.

Arbitrating Bonds

Continued from Page 431

example, some of the prices used are over-the-counter quotations.

Evidently, then, arbitrating has appeal to the institution as well as to the small individual investor who may wish to arbitrage no more than one or two bonds. The advantage, however, lies with the small individual, since through his small transactions he is able to trade his bonds without influencing the spread a great deal. The manoeuvres of an institution not only are unwieldy but occasionally enticing arbitrages are missed because the institution is restricted by law to dealing in upper grade securities. Thus, savings banks and trusts are confined to buying top quality bonds, while national banks cannot buy bonds below the B1+ rating. Occasionally a bank has an opportunity for a profitable arbitrage in a bond which has been held for some time, but on which ratings have been lowered in the interim, thus obviating purchase of any more under the reduced rating.

Other Opportunities

One interesting sidelight relates to the fact that an unusual spread may present opportunities of a different type than arbitrating. For example, on the development of an exceptionally wide differential, the lower priced bond may be bought as a straight purchase for potential appreciation on the principle that a closing-up of the gap is inevitable. Points h and j on the chart represent junctures at which such manoeuvres might have been attempted. Obviously, however, this must take into consideration the general trend of the market, for price differentials could be closed or widened rapidly even

in strongly moving uptrends or downtrends.

Proximity to call price must be observed in figuring the spreads at which bonds should be bought or sold. As arbitrage bonds go over call price or par their average spreads narrow and, obviously, fewer extremes must be anticipated in such instances, because of the stabilizing influence of the potential call. This type of bond, however, often is excellent arbitrating material, since many bonds selling over call price are not called.

Among the companies which have outstanding medium or lower grade bonds suitable for arbitrating are the following: American Water Works and Electric, Central Maine Power, Central States Electric, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Cleveland Union Terminal, Georgia Railroad and Banking, Great Northern Railway, Illinois Central Railroad, Illinois Power and Light, International Power Company, International Telephone and Telegraph, Iowa Public Service, Lehigh Valley Transit, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Morris & Essex Railroad, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway, Northern Pacific Railway, Pere Marquette Railway, Southern Railway, United Light and Power and United Public Utilities.

Financial News

Continued from Page 439

1940, totaled \$722,900, highest for any month in company's history.

United States Steel (9-26-40)—Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, subsidiary, has received an order from Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for 31,000 tons of steel rail for November and December, 1940, delivery. Order was valued at \$1,400,000 and called for 24,000 tons of 100-pound rail and 7,000 tons of 131-pound rail.

American Bridge Company, subsidiary, has received a \$1,236,967 contract for superstructure of a new bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford, Conn.

Walworth Company (9-22-39)—War Department announced award of a \$1,660,250 contract to company for ammunition components.

White Motor (9-28-40)—See Seiberling Rubber. Worthington Pump (9-5-40)—Company has contracted to sell to an insurance concern \$3,500,000 of ten-year debentures. Proceeds will be used to repay all bank loans and for additional working capital.

Wright Aeronautical (9-26-40)—War Department awarded a \$3,121,680 contract to this company for airplane engines.

Yellow Truck and Coach (9-12-40)—War Department has awarded to this company a \$12,494,797 contract for trucks.

RAILROADS

Chesapeake & Ohio (9-12-40)—This road has ordered ten Alleghany-type Mallet locomotives from the Lima Locomotive Works. Total cost will approximate \$2,225,000.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (9-19-40)—I. C. C. authorized company to issue \$2,460,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of equipment.

Illinois Central (9-1-40)—See item under General American Transportation and Pullman.

Louisville & Nashville (9-26-40)—See United States Steel.

Norfolk & Western (7-18-40)—Company has ordered 1,000 gondola cars.

Pere Marquette (11-30-39)—See item under General American Transportation, also Pittsburgh Forgings.

Southern Railway (10-5-39)—Company has placed orders for 3,180 freight cars.

Union Pacific Railroad (9-5-40)—It is reported company has placed a contract with American Car and Foundry Company for 1,000 ballast cars.

Table II Operations of Leading Distillers

(Thousands of dollars)

DISTILLERS-CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS*

Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.	Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.
			High. Low.				High. Low.
1929.....	\$2,288	49%	15%	1936.....	\$80,586	\$4,209	34% 15%
1933.....	\$4,585	55%	15%	1937.....	\$1,572	7,444	22 1/2 10
1934.....	\$2,920	26%	13%	1938.....	\$1,572	7,314	22 1/2 11
1935.....	\$5,063	8,792	38 1/2 13%	1939.....	\$4,788	6,566	20 1/2 13%

HIRAM WALKER GOODERHAM & WORTS

Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.	Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.
			High. Low.				High. Low.
1929.....	8,616	3,783	95% 65	1936.....	54,729	4,796	49% 26%
1933.....	3,666	339	66 4	1937.....	63,970	6,463	51% 32
1934.....	21,071	3,026	57% 21	1938.....	67,201	6,285	54 30
1935.....	45,353	3,496	35 23	1939.....	68,326	5,296	50% 30%

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS

Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.	Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.
			High. Low.				High. Low.
1929.....	5,410	609	19% 5	1936.....	67,669	7,753	33% 25%
1933.....	15,580	6,087	41% 16	1937.....	61,539	7,862	35 17
1934.....	50,057	11,135	31% 23 1/2	1938.....	63,901	7,851	30 17 1/2
1935.....	52,596	7,009	34% 23 1/2	1939.....	59,171	7,007	28% 20%

SCHENLEY DISTILLERS

Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.	Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.
			High. Low.				High. Low.
1929.....	Inc. July 11, 1933			1936.....	82,220	8,228	55% 37%
1933.....	10,913	3,522	47 22	1937.....	83,899	7,321	51% 22
1934.....	40,275	6,971	38% 17 1/2	1938.....	70,205	4,050	27 1/2 13%
1935.....	63,046	8,035	56% 22	1939.....	73,968	4,129	17% 10

*Years end July 31. †Years end Aug. 31. Note: Schenley is now No. 1 liquor concern, having acquired Oldstyle Distillers (\$13,000,000 sales) this year.

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, Sept. 28

TEL. BARCLAY 7-4300

TWX CALL NY-1-979

DEAN WITTER & CO.

14 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE - SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES
SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND HONOLULU SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

San Francisco Stock Exchange

STOCKS		High	Low	Last
2,050 Alcoa	2.40	2.35	2.40	
105 Alaska	1.15	1.10	1.15	
225 Anglo-COR	7.75	7.75	7.75	
150 Asac	1.40	1.40	1.40	
520 Atlas	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1,455 Byron	1.25	1.25	1.25	
1,052 Calamba	1.25	1.25	1.25	
150 Calaveras	2.10	2.10	2.10	
311 Cal Pac	1.75	1.75	1.75	
22 Cal Pac	1.51	1.51	1.51	
1,000 Cars HGM	2.30	2.30	2.30	
500 C Eureka	3.34	3.34	3.34	
95 Coast	1.00	1.00	1.00	
290 Columba	2.00	2.00	2.00	
580 Conchem	2.25	2.25	2.25	
200 Conchem	1.50	1.50	1.50	
1,647 Con Chem	1.15	1.15	1.15	
180 Crozier	1.85	1.85	1.85	
200 DGI	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 Doorn	1.00	1.00	1.00	
460 Dow Ch	3.75	3.75	3.75	
150 El Dorado	1.15	1.15	1.15	
65 E C	1.15	1.15	1.15	
200 Emco	1.00	1.00	1.00	
22 Firm	1.44	1.44	1.44	
61 Firm	1.44	1.44	1.44	
100 Foster & K	1.15	1.15	1.15	
36 Foster	1.17	1.17	1.17	
100 G Met	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1,823 Genl	1.49	1.49	1.49	
313 GPC	1.31	1.31	1.31	
200 Glad	1.00	1.00	1.00	
791 Golden	1.00	1.00	1.00	
333 Hawaii	1.16	1.16	1.16	
710 Havel	1.51	1.51	1.51	
105 Home	1.41	1.41	1.41	
470 Honolulu	1.13	1.13	1.13	
795 Langen	1.14	1.14	1.14	
220 Langen	1.54	1.54	1.54	
82 Langen	1.40	1.40	1.40	
670 Leslie	1.40	1.40	1.40	
589 LeT	1.00	1.00	1.00	
940 Lockheed	1.00	1.00	1.00	
360 Magnav	1.75	1.75	1.75	
650 Magnav	1.75	1.75	1.75	
607 March	1.15	1.15	1.15	
315 Meier	1.11	1.11	1.11	
2,527 Menasco	2.75	2.50	2.50	
923 Natome	1.00	1.00	1.00	
20 N Inv	1.75	1.75	1.75	
120 N Am	1.00	1.00	1.00	
200 Occidental	1.25	1.25	1.25	
200 Pacific	1.13	1.13	1.13	
995 Pac	1.35	1.35	1.35	
1,054 Pac	1.25	1.25	1.25	
1,477 PG&E	1.33	1.33	1.33	
651 P	1.00	1.00	1.00	
613 Pac	1.17	1.17	1.17	
10 Pac	1.12	1.12	1.12	
1,508 Paraf	1.37	1.37	1.37	
20 Paraf	1.00	1.00	1.00	
120 Philip	1.00	1.00	1.00	
130 Puget	1.17	1.17	1.17	
355 RE&E	1.20	1.20	1.20	
100 RE&E	1.14	1.14	1.14	
200 Rayonier	1.17	1.17	1.17	
160 Rayonier	1.29	1.29	1.29	
425 Repub	1.85	1.85	1.85	
35 Rheem	1.14	1.14	1.14	
863 Richd	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1,700 Ryan	1.00	1.00	1.00	
185 Schleis	1.10	1.10	1.10	
200 Schleis	1.10	1.10	1.10	
827 Sound	1.25	1.25	1.25	
200 Sound	1.25	1.25	1.25	
10 Schal	1.34	1.34	1.34	
500 So Pacific	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Boston

STOCKS		High	Low	Last
245 Am Pn	1.14	1.14	1.14	
2,116 Am T	1.16	1.16	1.16	
16 Big	1.10	1.10	1.10	
30 Bird	1.11	1.11	1.11	
464 B & A	1.11	1.11	1.11	
410 Bos Her	1.14	1.14	1.14	
278 BM	1.05	1.05	1.05	
50 B&M	1.05	1.05	1.05	
10 B&M	1.05	1.05	1.05	
50 B&M	1.05	1.05	1.05	
2,433 Bos Ed	1.05	1.05	1.05	
144 Bos Ed	1.05	1.05	1.05	
980 Cop	1.05	1.05	1.05	
118 E G&F	1.05	1.05	1.05	
58 E G&F	1.05	1.05	1.05	
231 EG&F	1.05	1.05	1.05	
100 E Mass	1.05	1.05	1.05	
14 E Mass	1.05	1.05	1.05	
85 E Mass	1.05	1.05	1.05	
175 East	1.05	1.05	1.05	
172 Emp	1.05	1.05	1.05	
341 First	1.05	1.05	1.05	
25 George	1.05	1.05	1.05	
50 Hath	1.05	1.05	1.05	
75 Hath	1.05	1.05	1.05	
200 Iale	1.05	1.05	1.05	
25 Maine	1.05	1.05	1.05	
108 Mass	1.05	1.05	1.05	
365 Mer	1.05	1.05	1.05	
300 Narr	1.05	1.05	1.05	
410 Nat	1.05	1.05	1.05	
224 NE	1.05	1.05	1.05	
10 N Haven	1.05	1.05	1.05	
809 No Butte	1.05	1.05	1.05	
80 No H	1.05	1.05	1.05	
100 Old	1.05	1.05	1.05	
200 Old	1.05	1.05	1.05	
275 Pac	1.05	1.05	1.05	
430 Quincy	1.05	1.05	1.05	
100 Rence	1.05	1.05	1.05	
60 Sull	1.05	1.05	1.05	
510 Shaw	1.05	1.05	1.05	
515 Torrion	1.05	1.05	1.05	
370 Un T	1.05	1.05	1.05	
934 Un Shoe	1.05	1.05	1.05	
13 Un Shoe	1.05	1.05	1.05	
510 Utah	1.05	1.05	1.05	

St. Louis

STOCKS		High	Low	Last
19 A S Aloe	1.55	1.55	1.55	
465 Am Invest	1.24	1.24	1.24	
22 Brown	1.00	1.00	1.00	
771 Burkard	1.28	1.28	1.28	
155 Century	1.00	1.00	1.00	
115 Coca-Cola	2.75	2.75	2.75	
570 Collins	1.50	1.50	1.50	
80 Columbia	1.13	1.13	1.13	
250 Dr Pepper	1.05	1.05	1.05	
1,100 Ely Walker	1.15	1.15	1.15	
80 Falstaff	1.05	1.05	1.05	
25 F&W	1.05	1.05	1.05	
220 Hussenman	1.05	1.05	1.05	
173 Huttig	1.05	1.05	1.05	
25 Hyde	1.05	1.05	1.05	
235 Int'l	1.05	1.05	1.05	
40 Johnson	1.05	1.05	1.05	
75 Key	1.05	1.05	1.05	
36 Knapp	1.05	1.05	1.05	
200 Laclede	1.05	1.05	1.05	
25 Laclede	1.05	1.05	1.05	
20 McQuay	1.05	1.05	1.05	
200 Meyer	1.14	1.14	1.14	
200 Mo Portland	1.14	1.14	1.14	
42 Natl	1.05	1.05	1.05	
5 St L	1.05	1.05	1.05	
14 SLLP	1.51	1.51	1.51	
220 Scruggs	1.05	1.05	1.05	
21 St L	1.05	1.05	1.05	
115 Scullin	1.05	1.05	1.05	
550 Sull	1.05	1.05	1.05	
10 Sec Inv	1.05	1.05	1.05	
40 Sterling	1.05	1.05	1.05	
37 St L	1.05	1.05	1.05	
40 Wagner	1.05	1.05	1.05	

New Orleans

STOCKS		High	Low	Last
925 Jeff L	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1 NO Cot	1.00	1.00	1.00	
85 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 St Fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Los Angeles

STOCKS		High	Low	Last
1,925 Alcoa	2.40	2.35	2.40	
915 B&P	1.15	1.15	1.15	
36 Barker	1.00	1.00	1.00	
400 Blue	1.14	1.14	1.14	
360 Bol C	1.14	1.14	1.14	
10 Bry	1.14	1.14	1.14	
775 Byr	1.14	1.14	1.14	
168 Chrysler	1.00	1.00	1.00	
440 Cons	1.00	1.00	1.00	
127 Consol	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1,035 Cons	1.00	1.00	1.00	
15 Doug	1.00	1.00	1.00	
500 Elec	1.00	1.00	1.00	
700 Exer	1.00	1.00	1.00	
3 Fa	1.00	1.00	1.00	
980 Gen Motors	1.00	1.00	1.00	
100 Gen Pnt	1.00	1.00	1.00	
5 Gen Pnt	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1,035 Cons	1.00	1.00	1.00	
50 Hancock	1.00	1.00	1.00	
411 Lane	1.14	1.14	1.14	
10,450 Linc	1.14	1.14	1.14	
336 Lick	1.00	1.00	1.00	
4,022 Menas	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1,145 Vultee	1.00	1.00	1.00	
488 West	1.00	1.00	1.00	
40 Yelch	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Chicago

Sales.	High	Low	Last
100 Abbott Lab.	584	573	577
150 Acme Steel.	474	472	477
100 Adams Mfg.	10	10	10
100 Adams O&G	4	4	4
100 Adams Co.	4	4	4
300 Allied Lab.	117	114	117
600 Allied Prod.	154	145	155
200 Al-Chal Mf.	344	344	344
200 Al-Chal S	184	184	184
931 Am T & L	1654	1623	1643
2,200 Armco Co.	17	15	16
150 Arco Eq. Co.	113	113	111
450 Asbest Mfg.	11	11	11
500 Auto Prod.	4	4	4
1,200 Avia & Tra	2	2	2
1,850 Avia Corp.	4	4	4
250 Bas-Bless	164	164	164
100 Belden 150	105	105	105
500 Belm Radio	3	3	3
1,400 Bendix Avia	323	303	311
1,500 Beryl Brg.	8	8	8
100 Binks Mfg.	54	54	54
300 Bliss & L	184	184	184
1,050 Borg-Warn.	194	184	184
10 Brach'Sons	17	17	17
50 BrownPence	9	9	9
1,150 Bruce & Co.	84	74	7
100 Bunte Bros.	15	15	15
100 Burt Pls Rg	3	3	3
1,100 Butler Bros	54	5	5
150 Butler Bros	5	5	5
360 CampWy&C	15	15	15
150 Castle new	193	193	193
20 Cent-SWUT	107	103	105
270 Cent-SWUT	49	43	47
400 Cent-SWUT	4	4	4
580 Cen III P B	84	81	83
150 Cen III Sec	6	5	6
380 Cen St P&L	8	8	8
200 Chain Belt.	21	20	21
2,100 Chic Corp.	1	1	1
250 Chic Corp.	29	28	29
50 Chi Flex Sh	70	70	70
800 Chrysler	774	774	774
730 Cities Serv.	6	5	7
100 Colman	35	35	35
& Stove.	35	35	35
5,650 Conwv Edis	31	30	33
200 Conwv Bldg.	3	3	3
1,600 Conwv Oil Co	64	6	6
20 Conwv Oil	3	3	3
vtc pt. pt.	3	3	3
10 Conwv Oil vtc	3	3	3
220 Conwv Oil vtc	3	3	3
Bt p.	14	14	14
90 Cent-S&L	24	24	24
500 Cen Corp.	214	204	21
20 Cudahy Pkg	65	65	65
7% cum pt	65	65	65
50 Darty Ruba	244	244	244
250 Deere & Co	214	204	21
80 Dexter Co.	4	4	4
600 Dia T Mot.	8	8	8
400 Diod-Vort	13	13	13
250 Dodge Mfg	13	13	13
2,706 El Hhd Ut	44	44	44
350 Elg Nat W	29	27	27
158 Fairb More	41	38	41
1,000 Four Wh Dr	7	7	7
50 Fox Brew.	164	164	164
300 Fuller Mfg	4	4	4
100 Gard-Den n	164	164	164
50 Gen Am Tr	49	49	49
200 Gen Cdy	16	16	16
200 Gen Fin.	24	24	24
125 Gen Foods	40	40	40
3,000 Gen Mot.	49	48	49
500 Gen Saf	4	4	4
150 Goldbl Bro	8	8	8
100 Gdvr T & R	164	164	164
1,250 Gt L Dr&R	17	16	17
100 Hall Print.	14	14	14
500 H&C Rubch	8	8	8
600 Hella Br Cp	84	84	84
150 Hirsch SpB&Co	39	39	39
80 Hordens Inc	124	124	124
400 Hord-Hier	13	13	13
100 Hubble, Ha	17	17	17
50 Hupp Motor	1	1	1
150 Ill Brick Co	34	3	3
120 Ill Central.	27	27	27
100 Insep U	27	27	27
STC, Cap.	27	27	27
350 Ind Stl Prd	3	3	3
324 Ind Stl Co	874	84	84
300 Ind Harv	184	184	184
600 Iron Firem	17	17	17
vtc new.	174	16	16
850 Jarvis W B	13	13	13
50 Katz Drug.	4	4	4
10 Ken-Rd T	4	4	4
50 Kamp A	4	4	4
328 Ky Ucm	464	45	45
200 Keryn Ol	2	2	2
350 LaSalle Ext	1	1	1
200 Leath & Co	34	3	3
150 Leath Co	25	25	25
100 LeRo Co	17	17	17
700 Lib Mc&L	7	6	6
40 Lincoln Ptg	164	164	164
700 Lindsay L	17	17	17
50 Lion OilRef	104	104	104
175 Liquid Carb	14	14	14
50 Loudon Pkg	1	1	1
50 Lucard Rd&A	37	37	37
50 Mc&N	37	37	37
50 Mer & M A	3	3	3
2,400 Mickelberry's	4	4	4
3,400 Midd West.	6	6	6
2,350 Mid U pf	6	6	6
50 Mid WvPL	44	44	44
450 Mill&Hr pt	7	7	7
500 Monty W'd	424	424	424
10 Musk M S A	234	234	234
20 Nat B&In Ins	124	124	124
150 Nat Stl Co	274	274	274
200 Natl B&S	3	3	3
40 No Am Car	5	5	5
50 Nor Il Fin	10	10	10
400 Nthw Bkcp	94	94	94
150 Nthw Eng	15	15	15
10 Northw Util	134	134	134
20 Northw Util	53	53	53
50 Omnibus Cp	104	104	104
100 Parker Pm.	11	11	11
50 Pen El S&W	123	123	123
450 Penn R R	23	23	23

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OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The number at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Monday.

Industrial Stocks

Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alabama Mills	1 1/2	2 1/4	Giddings & Lewis Mch Tool	29	30 1/2
American Arch	28 1/2	33	Good Humor	3 1/2	4 1/2
American Benberg A.	16 1/2	18	Graton & Knight	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf	12	12 1/2	Graton & Knight 7% pf	48	52
1st Series	12	12 1/2	Great Lakes S S	42	44 1/2
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf	12	12 1/2	Great Northern Paper	38	42
2d Series	12	12 1/2	Harrisburg Steel	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am Dist 5% cum pf	4 1/2	5 1/4	Hearst Consol Pub pf	5 1/2	6 1/4
Amer Enka	48	50 1/2	Interstate Bak	23 1/2	25 1/2
Amer Hardware	22 1/2	23 1/2	Interstate Bak pf	23 1/2	25 1/2
American Baise	16 1/2	19	Jonas & Naumburg	1 1/2	2 1/2
American Mfg 5% cum pf	70	75 1/2	King Seely	8 1/2	9 1/2
Arden Farms Co vtc	2 1/2	2 1/2	Landers, Frary & Clark	24 1/2	26 1/2
Arden Farms Co \$3 conv	35	37	Lawrence Portland Cement	13 1/2	15
part pf	35	37	Long-Bell Lum conv pf	68	69
Argo Oil	3 1/2	4 1/4	Mallory (F R) & Co.	13 1/2	14 1/2
Arlington Mills	25 1/2	28	Marlin Rockwell	32 1/2	34 1/2
			Merck & Co	69	71
			Merck & Co 6% pf	113	114 1/2
			Muskegon Piston Ring	13 1/2	14 1/2
			National Casket	10 1/2	11 1/2
			National Casket pf	85 1/2	91 1/2
			National Paper & Type	3 1/2	4 1/2
			Natl Pap & Type 5% pf	21 1/2	24 1/2
			New Britain Machine	41 1/2	43 1/2
			Nunn-Bush Shoe	10	11
			Nunn-Bush Sh \$5 pf ww	90	95
			Ohio Match	9 1/2	11
			Pan American Match	13 1/2	15
			Pepsi-Cola Co.	208	218
			Permutt Co	4 1/2	5 1/2
			Petrol Heat & Power	13 1/2	14 1/2
			Pilgrim Explor	5 1/2	6 1/2
			Piper Aircraft	33	35
			Polaroid Corp	10 1/2	12 1/2
			Singer Corp	5 1/2	6 1/2
			Remington Arms	5 1/2	6 1/2
			Safety Car H & L	57	60 1/2
			Savannah Sugar	29 1/2	31 1/2
			Scovill Mfg	10 1/2	12 1/2
			Triumph Mfg	10 1/2	12 1/2
			Skenandora Rayon	36 1/2	42
			Standard Screw	47 1/2	49 1/2
			Stanley Works	18 1/2	20
			Stromberg Carlson Tel.	18 1/2	20
			Sylvania Ind	2 1/2	3 1/2
			Tampax Inc	2 1/2	3 1/2
			Taylor Wharton I & S	2 1/2	3 1/2
			Tenn Products	13 1/2	14 1/2
			Thompson Aut Arms Corp	12 1/2	14 1/2
			Time Inc	12 1/2	14 1/2
			Tokheim O Tank & Pump	12 1/2	14 1/2
			Trico Products	31 1/2	34 1/2
			Triumph Explosives	3 1/2	4 1/2
			United Artists Theatre	1 1/2	2 1/2
			United Piece Dye Works	1 1/2	2 1/2
			United Piece Dye Wks pf	1 1/2	2 1/2
			Veeder Root	60 1/2	63
			Welch Grape Juice	18 1/2	20 1/2
			Welch Grape Juice pf	18 1/2	20 1/2
			West Indies Sugar	3 1/2	4 1/2
			West Michigan Steel	3 1/2	4 1/2
			Wickwire Spencer Stl	4 1/2	5 1/2
			Wilcoxon & Gibbs	6 1/2	7 1/2
			Worcester Salt	42 1/2	45 1/2
			York Ice Machinery	2 1/2	3 1/2
			York Ice Machinery pf	26 1/2	29 1/2

Public Utility Stocks

Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alabama Power pf	102 1/2	105 1/2	Panhandle E P & L	36 1/2	39 1/2
Am Dist Tel of N J	91	96	Peninsular Tel & Tel	32 1/2	35 1/2
Am Dist Tel of N J pf	113 1/2	118	Peninsular Tel & Tel pf	31	32 1/2
Arkansas Power & Lt pf	93 1/2	96 1/2	Penn Edison pf	64 1/2	67
Atlantic City Elec pf	121	125	Penn Pwr & Lt pf	110 1/2	112 1/2
Bell Tel of Pa pf	120	122	Phila Co cum pf	76 1/2	78 1/2
Birmingham Elec 7% pf	82 1/2	85 1/2	So New England Tel	160 1/2	164 1/2
Birmingham Gas pf	46 1/2	48 1/2	Rochester G & E 6% pf	104 1/2	105 1/2
Carolina Pr & Lt \$7 pf	108 1/2	110 1/2	Rochester Tel & Tel 1st pf	114	116
Central El & Tel 6% cu pf	42 1/2	45 1/2	South & Atlantic Tel	16	18
Central Maine Pwr 5% pf	104 1/2	106 1/2	So New England Tel	160 1/2	164 1/2
Central Pwr 7% pf	110 1/2	112 1/2	Texas Power & Lt pf	109 1/2	112 1/2
Consolidated El & Tel	10	12	Utah Pwr & Lt pf	74 1/2	76 1/2
Cuban Tel 6% pf	40	42	West Texas Ut pf	100 1/2	102 1/2
Derby Gas & Elec pf	64	66 1/2	Wis E P 4 1/2 pf	99	101
Elizabethtown Con G	214	220			
Elizabethtown Water	112	117			
Emp & Bay State Tel	46	48 1/2			
Franklin Tel & Tel	25	26			
Inter Ocean Tel & Tel	70	72			
Interstate Nat Gas	24	26			
Jersey Central R & Lt	100 1/2	109			
Kings Co Lighting 7% pf	79 1/2	82			
Long Island Lg 7% pf	31 1/2	34 1/2			
Mass P & L Assoc pf	23 1/2	24 1/2			
Mass P & L Assoc conv pf	30 1/2	32 1/2			
Miss P & L \$6 pf	83 1/2	86 1/2			
Mo Kan Pipe Line	4 1/2	5 1/2			
Mountain States Pwr pf	44 1/2	46 1/2			
Nashua & Suffolk 7% pf	25 1/2	28 1/2			
New Eng Pub Sv 5% pf	64 1/2	66 1/2			
New Eng Pub Sv 5 1/2 pf	70	72			
New Orleans Pub Sv pf	107 1/2	109 1/2			
N Y Mutual Tel & Tel	18	20			
Northern States Pwr 7% pf	85	90			
Ohio Pub Serv 7% pf	107 1/2	109 1/2			
Okla G & E pf	115	117 1/2			
Pac & Atlantic U S Tel	15	18			
Pac Pwr & Lt pf	83	85 1/2			

Municipal Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
ALABAMA:		
65 Birmingham 3 1/2 4 1/2 50		2.50
68 Montgomery 5s, 1950-55	101	

Canadian Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
PROVINCIAL ISSUES:		
Principal and interest payable in United States funds:		
Alberta 4 1/2s, 1956	40	42
Alberta 5s, 1943	41	43
Brit Columbia 4 1/2s, 1953	80	84
Brit Columbia 5s, 1954	83	86
Manitoba 4s, 1957	65	67
Manitoba 4 1/2s, 1958	67	70
New Brunswick 5s, 1960	85	88
Nova Scotia 4 1/2s, 1952	84	87
Ontario 4s, 1956	86	89
Ontario 4 1/2s, 1951	90	93
Ontario 5s, 1960	95	97
Quebec 4s, 1958	83	87
Quebec 4 1/2s, 1956	87	89
Saskatchewan 4 1/2s, 1960	54	56
Saskatchewan 5s, 1958	56	60

*Interest payment reduced one-half effective June 1, 1936.

Canadian Bank Stocks

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Canadian	94	100
Commerce	104	111
Dominion	125	133
Imperial	130	140
Montreal	136	138
Nova Scotia	190	190
Provincial	70	77
Royal	110	115
Toronto	150	160

Industrial Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Akron C & Y gen 5 1/2s, '45	46 1/2	50
Amer Writing Pav cv inc	65 1/2	71
Ba & Oh sec notes 4s, '44	54 1/2	57 1/2
Brown C 5 1/2s, 1946, A	37 1/2	39 1/2
Carrier Corp 4 1/2s, 1948, A	84	86 1/2
Cuba R I & E 5s, '60	164	169
Deep Rock Oil 7s, 1937	40	42 1/2
Denver & Salt L R 6s, '40	60	62 1/2
Haytian Corp conv 4s, '54	35 1/2	37 1/2
Haytian Corp deb 5s, '89	154 1/2	157 1/2
Milam & Ont P 1 1/2s, '45	37	38
New Ont Gt No 5s, 2031	15	15 1/2
Old Ben Coal 1st 6s, 1948	45 1/2	48 1/2
Rev Brass & Cop 4 1/2s, '56	103 1/2	106 1/2
Vicksa Bgt 1st 4s, 1968	76 1/2	78 1/2
Woodward Iron 2d 5s, '62	112	115

Public Utility Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Assoc G & E 4s, 1978	14 1/2	15 1/2
Central Gas & E 1st 5s, 1928	98	99 1/2
Central G & E 1st 5s, '46	96 1/2	98 1/2
Cities Ser Co 5s, 1963	80	81 1/2
Col El Pr 6s, '47	105	106 1/2
Consolidated Ed 6s, 1962	102 1/2	103 1/2
El Paso Elec 5s, '50	102 1/2	103 1/2
Fed Util 1st 5 1/2s, 1957	89 1/2	91 1/2
Gas & El of Bergen Co, '49	122	123 1/2
Hudson Co 5s, 1949	125	126 1/2
Iowa, Nebr LIAF 5s, '37	105 1/2	106 1/2
Jersey City HAP 4s, '49	71	72 1/2
Peterson Rwy 5s, 1944	95	100 1/2
Phila Trans 3s, 1937	61 1/2	61 1/2
Pub Ser Coord Trans ref	71	72 1/2
4s, 1990	71	72 1/2
Puget Sound P & L 5 1/2s, 49	99 1/2	100 1/2
So Jersey G & E 5s, 1953	120	121 1/2
Un Elec of N J 4s, '49	116 1/2	117 1/2

Real Estate Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Broadway Barclay 2s, '56	20 1/2	22 1/2
Broadway Mot 4s, '46	194 1/2	203 1/2
Bklyn Fox & f inc 3s, '57	12	14
Charnie Building 5s, 1945	20 1/2	22 1/2
Equitable Off Bldg 5s, '32	36 1/2	38 1/2
500 Fifth Ave stp 4s, '49	5	5 1/2
40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1958	15	16 1/2
Fuller Bldg 1st 4s, '44	17	20
Fuller Bldg 1st 2 1/2s, '46	7	8 1/2
1949, w s	31	34
Graybar Bldg 1st 1st 5s, '46	74 1/2	77 1/2
Harriman Bldg 1st 1st 5s, '51	15	16 1/2
Hotel St George 1950	17 1/2	20 1/2
Lefcourt Manh 4s, '49	47	50
Lincoln Bldg 5 1/2s, '63	62 1/2	64 1/2
London Terrace 1st gen	27 1/2	30 1/2
3s, 1952	27 1/2	30 1/2
Metro Playhouse 5s, '45	67	70
N Y C 2s, '55 stp 1st	15 1/2	17 1/2
165 Bway cfs 4 1/2s, '56	31 1/2	33 1/2
Roxey Theatre 1st 4s, 1957	60 1/2	63 1/2
Savoy-Plaza 3s, '56	7 1/2	9 1/2
Sherneth Reorg 5 1/2s, '56	7 1/2	9 1/2
61 Bway 1st 3 1/2s, '50	24	27
w s	24	27
Textile Bldg 1st 3s, '58	22	25
w s	22	25
2 Park Ave Bldg 4s, '46	39 1/2	41 1/2
Wall & Beaver inc 4 1/2s, '49	17	21
'51, w s	17	21

Joint Stock Land

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Atlanta 4 1/2s, 1956	99	100
Atlantic 1 1/2s, 1956	99	100
Burlington	7	9
Chicago	1 1/2	2
Denver 1 1/2s, 3s	99 1/2	100 1/2
First Car 1 1/2s, 2s	99	100
First Mont 3s, 5s	99	100
First N Ori 1 1/2s	99	100
First Texas 2s, 2 1/2s	99	100
First Tr Chi 1 1/2s	99	100
Fletcher 4 1/2s, 5s	99	100
Fremont 4 1/2s, 5s	99	100
Ill Midwest 4 1/2s, 5s	99 1/2	100 1/2
Indianapolis 5s	100	101
Iowa 4 1/2s, 5s	99	100
Lafayette 1 1/2s, 2s	99	100
Lincoln 4 1/2s	81	83
Lincoln 5s	85	87
Lincoln 5 1/2s	85	87
New York 5s	85	87
North Car 1 1/2s, 1 1/2s	99	100
Oregon-Washington	35	40
Phoenix 5s	103	105
Phoenix 4 1/2s	102	104
Potomac 1 1/2s	99 1/2	100 1/2
* St Louis	21	23
San Antonio 5s, 2s	99	100
* So Minn	13	14
S W Ark 5s	83	85
Union Det 2 1/2s	99	100
Virginian 1s, 1 1/2s	99	100

Bank Bonds

Joint Stock Land		
Bank Bonds		
Atlanta 4 1/2-19s	99	..
Atlantic 1 1/2-19s	99	..
*Burlington	7	9
*Chicago	1 1/2	2
Denver 1 1/2-3s	99 1/2	..
First Car 1 1/2-2s	99	..
First Mont 3s-3 1/2s	99	..
First N Ori 1s-2s	99	..
First Texas 2s-2 1/2s	99	..

